POLITY-1

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1049)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25609
Center	JAIPUR	Date	19/7/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Concerns regarding the wide formulation and indiscreet application of discretionary powers of the Governor need closer attention. Discuss. (150 words) 10

राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों के व्यापक निरूपण एवं अविवेकपूर्ण अनुप्रयोग संबंधी चिन्ताओं के संदर्भ में सावधानीपूर्वक ध्यान केन्द्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 154 of constitution states the Governor is to be nominal, de ~~fact~~ jure head of states.
He has ~~wide~~ wide ranging constitutional and situational discretionary powers -

constitutional:
① when to recommend application of Article 356 (State emergency)
② when to ~~recommend~~ save a bill for Presidential assent
③ when governing adjoining union territories.
④ with respect to tribal and scheduled areas etc.

situational -
① whom to appoint as chief minister when no majority is clear
② when to dissolve the state assembly -

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As Governor is appointed by the President on recommendation of central government, he serves as a link with centre.

Issues arising :

1. Declaration of state emergency even in cases not needed, without floor tests. as seen recently in Uttarakhand.
2. Interfering in functioning of state assembly as seen in Arunachal Pradesh in 2016.
3. showing partisanship and being political, biased.

These issues arise due to above stated wide ranging powers. Recommendations of Sarkaria and Punchhi commissions along with the Bommai judgement must be followed in spirit to resolve these problems.

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2. Explain the concept of subordinate legislation in India. Also discuss the mechanisms for their scrutiny and control. (150 words) 10

भारत में अधीनस्थ विधान की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही उनकी संवीक्षा और नियंत्रण की क्रियाविधियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

India is a vast country. Subordinate legislation refers to the practice of legislative activities by those other than elected representatives in the parliament. It is practised to ~~It is pra~~ reduce the burden on Parliament / state assembly.

Various ways –

① Formation of bills by Department standing committees (DSC's)

② Assessing the demand for grants in budget by DSC

③ Evaluation of bills after first reading by Parliamentary standing committees

④ Post mark scrutiny by committees like Public Accounts committee etc.

⑤ Formulation of rules pertaining to various laws by

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ministries, departments etc.
⑥ Application of these laws, rules by government

mechanisms for scrutiny and control

① Members of Parliament are also members of the committees and thus part of their work
② They submit reports for scrutiny of the Parliament/ legislative assembly
③ Parliament can request presence of experts to evaluate progress.
④ Committees like PAC also ensure accountability
⑤ Government has to legally ensure rules are in line with law.

This ensures accountability and representation of people's concerns.

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3. The crucial position accorded to the Speaker in Indian legislatures, makes it imperative to protect them from undue political pressures and incentives. Examine. (150 words) 10

भारतीय विधायिकाओं में अध्यक्ष को प्रदान की गई महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्थिति वस्तुतः उन्हें अनुचित राजनीतिक दबावों एवं प्रोत्साहनों से सुरक्षित करना आवश्यक बनाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Speaker is the presiding officer of the lower house of the Parliament / assembly. They play an important role –

1. Deciding - the breaking issues by voting in second instance
2. deciding on quorum
3. holding secret session
4. Deciding cases pertaining to defection.
5. Allowing motions to be discussed in Parliament / assembly
6. cases pertaining to breach of privilege.
7. final Interpreter of constitution within precint of assembly.

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Issues faced

1. Speaker may be biased
2. Speaker may show political affiliation
3. As a result voice of opposition might be stifled
4. The parliamentary process too suffers negatively.

Given the wide gamut of the speaker's powers and the above issues that arise, it is important to keep the speaker free from political pressure and influence. Practices like resignation from political party when becoming speaker ~~as the~~ can be followed

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4. The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees have been referred to as mini-parliaments in India. Highlight their relevance in a democratic polity and discuss, with examples, how they improve the overall effectiveness of the Parliament. (150 words) 10

विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों (विभागीय स्थायी समितियों) को भारत में मिनी-संसदों के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है। लोकतान्त्रिक राजनीति में उनकी प्रासंगिकता पर प्रकाश डालिए और साथ ही उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए कि वे संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार वृद्धि करती हैं।

The departmentally related standing committees were first formed in 1993 to help deal with burden of legislation. They have representatives from members of Parliament and are thus mini Parliaments.

Relevance and Parliament:

1. They help ministries with formulation with draft bills
2. Bills are referred to these DRSCs after first read to ensure ~~more a~~ detailed scrutiny.

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3. They analyse policy reports and annual reports of ministries
4. They analyse the demand for grants of ministries to ensure propriety and fiscal prudence.
5. They bring in external experts to improve quality of assessment.

By the above work done by DRSCs they ensure that legislation is scrutinised, and beneficial to polity. As a result they raise parliamentary effectiveness.

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5. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of tribunals in India. How can these be addressed? (150 words) 10

भारत में अधिकरणों की कार्यपद्धति से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इनका समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Article 323A and 323B deal with tribunals in India.

323A – Administrative Tribunal

323 – B other purposes (eg. election, taxes, land etc.)

Issues faced by tribunals

1. multiplicity – many tribunals exist as even states are allowed to form them under Article 323B. This makes system overburdened and unsustainable.
2. lack of experts ~~on~~ for the specific subject matter tribunal deals with is ~~also~~ a concern
3. lack of resources or infrastructure prevents functioning of tribunals.

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4. There are large number of pendencies with the tribunals
5. Appeals to other courts delay delivery of justice.

Solution:
1. Consolidation of various tribunals by rationalisation in number
2. Provide monetary resources and adequate infrastructure for functioning
3. Human Resources including experts needed.
4. Need fast track process to address pendencies.

The recent rationalisation of number of tribunals is a step in the right direction.

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6. Examine the significance of Gram Sabhas, as mentioned in Article 243A of the Indian constitution, in the development process with special reference to Fifth Schedule areas. (150 words) 10

पांचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विकास की प्रक्रिया में, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243A में वर्णित ग्राम सभाओं के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Gram Sabha is envisaged as the centre of the local government revolution in Article 243A of 73rd constitutional Amendment Act. It includes all the voting members of a village as listed in electoral roll.

Significance

1. They are to play important role in schemes like MNREGA where they identify beneficiaries
2. They elect the Gram Panchayat which is a representation of the Sabha's aspiration
3. They aid with exercises like identifying Below Poverty line members etc.

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4. Scheduled Areas:

→ They identify traditional rights of locals as per PESA Act 1996

→ Similarly, they endow forest rights as per FRA Act 2006

→ They identify mining rights and usage of other natural produce

→ They are the point of emanating awareness about governance

→ Their approval is needed for developmental project in these areas.

Thus Gram Sabha plays an important role in development of these regions.

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7. The Rajya Sabha is merely a secondary house rather than a second house in the Indian Parliamentary system. Critically analyze the statement. Also, compare and contrast the position of the Rajya Sabha vis-à-vis the State legislative councils. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में राज्यसभा वस्तुतः दूसरा सदन होने के स्थान पर एक दूसरे दर्जे का सदन मात्र है। इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राज्य विधान परिषदों के मुकाबले राज्यसभा की स्थिति की तुलना कीजिए और अंतर बताइए।

Rajya Sabha or upper house of Parliament is representative of federal structure of our country.

Role played –

1. Similar to LOK Sabha when analysing normal bills
2. can allow parliament to legislate on state subjects
3. can allow for creation of new All Indian Services
4. Approves emergency ordinances etc. just like LS.
5. Participates in impeachment of President, Vice President.

Limitations –

1. Can't introduce or amend money bills
2. Can't vote on demand for grants for budget.

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3. can't run in a joint sitting
4. ~~Is not~~ ministers are collectively responsible to lok sabha only.

Despite these limitations it is not merely a second house as it is has ~~deliberation~~ revision, deliberation powers.

RS	State legislative council
→ can delay bill by six months	→ can delay only by 3 months
→ has provision of joint sitting	→ no such provision
→ doesn't need to agree to bill if passed by lok sabha second time	→ legislative Assembly has power to over rule its opinion
→ homogenous in character	→ heterogenous in character
→ independent existence	→ Depends on Assembly for creation and existence
thus Rajya Sabha is more powerful	

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8. A major shift is needed in the institutional framework of the Central Water Commission (CWC) and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to make water management more holistic and multidisciplinary. Discuss in the context of Mihir Shah Committee recommendations. (150 words) **10**

जल प्रबंधन को अधिक समग्र और बहु-विषयक बनाने के लिए केंद्रीय जल आयोग (CWC) एवं केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (CGWB) के संस्थागत ढाँचे में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। मिहिर शाह समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The Mihir Shah committee on water governance aims to revamp our archaic systems.

① currently CWC looks after surface water concerns

② GGWB looks at ground water and its usage.

Recommendations

① Integrated approach:
there is a need to look at water holistically and not in fragmented segments as ground / surface water

② multidisciplinary view:
instead of looking at only

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the engineering or scientific aspect there is a need to highlight others like social, economical etc -

(3) Institutional changes
There is a need to revamp these organisations -
→ Complete dismantling of structure
→ National Water commission to be set up for consolidated vision

(4) Encourage emphasis on different aspects like:
- river water
- urban water structure
- industrial usage etc.

Thus there is a need to broaden our approach to water governance by revamping the structure of CWC and CGWB as above -

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9. On what grounds can a person be denied the right to contest elections to the Parliament in India? Will a life-time ban on those convicted of heinous crimes address the problem of criminalisation of politics? Discuss. (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति को भारत में संसद हेतु चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार से किन आधारों पर वंचित किया जा सकता है? क्या जघन्य अपराधों के दोषी व्यक्तियों पर जीवनपर्यन्त प्रतिबंध से राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या का यथोचित समाधान होगा? चर्चा कीजिए।

The Representation of Peoples Act 1951 under Section 8 details following grounds for ~~ban~~ denying right to contest:

1. Conviction in cases pertaining to corruption, money laundering
2. Conviction in case with punishment greater than two years. This ban continues for six years after release
3. ~~Conviction~~ for hoarding, dowry, sati, child marriage type anti social activities
4. For inciting hatred on lines of caste, religion etc.

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Advantages of life time ban

→ will prevent criminalisation of politics
→ will improve image of politicians and bring better talent to politics
→ will incentivise politicians to not partake in criminal activities

concerns

→ will disenfranchise those wrongfully convicted
→ will be against the principle of allowing reformation of convicts
→ equates all criminals as one by banning them.

Thus while such a ban will help reduce criminal activities, there must be a gradation of punishment as per type of crime.

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10. Directive Principles can be considered as even more important than the Fundamental Rights because they provide a positive thrust towards welfare. Discuss. (150 words) **10**

निर्देशक तत्वों को मूल अधिकारों से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण माना जा सकता है क्योंकि वे कल्याण की दिशा में एक सकारात्मक प्रेरणा प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 37 – Article 51 of Part IV of constitution deals with Directive principles while Part III deals with fundamental Rights.

Why DPSP important

(1) They are positive in nature i.e instead of telling state what not to do they tell state what to do

(2) They aim to bring economic and social democracy. by focussing on economic and social welfare of all.

(3) They aim to enhance welfare in lines of various principles :
- Gandhian
- liberal
- socialistic.

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④ Give state a framework to bring in development and enhance welfare.
⑤ collective in nature

Importance of fundamental rights

① They are the bedrock of individual liberty which is crucial for welfare
② Limit role of state to enhance well being
③ They provide the foundation of political democracy on which economic and social democracy promised by DPDSP rests.

~~Thus while DPDSP are~~
Thus while DPDSP provides the agenda to achieve welfare, FR provide the bedrock. Thus both are important.

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11. In light of demands for replacement of the FPTP (First Past the Post) system with other alternatives, compare the merits and enumerate the challenges associated with replacing the current system. (250 words) **15**

FPTP (फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट) प्रणाली को अन्य विकल्पों से प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने की मांगों के प्रकाश में, वर्तमान प्रणाली के लाभों से तुलना करते हुए इसे प्रतिस्थापित करने से सम्बंधित चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India adopted the First Past the Post system as against Proportional Representation system (PR) for elections to Parliament's Lower House and state Legislative Assemblies. There have been demands to replace FPTP with PR.

Merits of FPTP:

In this system individual who gains the maximum votes is elected. –

1. Simple to understand. This becomes important as India is a vast and diverse country.
2. Less costly compared to PR
3. Leads to election of one representative from one

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constituency. This ensures accountability for the citizens as responsibility lies with one individual.

4. India has historical familiarity with this system.

Demerits

1) Leads to rule by those who don't necessarily have majority of the votes

2) It is not representative of true electorate as per vote share.

3) Marginalises the opposition parties and leads to rule of majority.

As a result demand for PR system arose: under this seats are awarded to all parties as per their share in votes.

Merits

1. Truly representative of demands of electorate as visible in vote share

2. Gives representation to even minorities

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3. Leads to development of various political parties
4. All political parties represented in outcomes.

Demerits

1. costlier than FPTP
2. More complex to comprehend
3. Leads to diffusion of accountability as multiple individuals represent a constituency.
4. Leads to disconnect between politicians and citizens at ground level while fostering party system.

CONCLUSION

In the 16th Lok Sabha the ruling party has won 34% vote share but majority. Given this inconsistency we may adopt a hybrid electoral system as recommended by Law Commission of India's 170th and 255th reports on electoral reforms.

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12. Despite long term recognition of the problem of pendency of cases in the courts, limited progress has been made in reducing their number. What are the possible reasons for such a scenario? Suggest a framework of measures that can be taken to address this issue. (250 words) **15**

न्यायालय में वादों के लंबित रहने की समस्या की बहुत समय से पहचान होने के बाद भी इनकी संख्या को कम करने की दिशा में सीमित प्रगति ही हो पाई है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों की एक रूपरेखा का सुझाव दीजिए।

Indian judiciary suffers from a huge backlog of cases with lower judiciary having more than 3 crore pendencies alone.

REASONS FOR PENDENCY

① Judges strength:
The sanctioned strength of judges lies vacant at various levels including for high courts.

② Delay in appointment of judges:
There is a delay due to long process of appointment that requires consultation with government as well.

③ Improper case management
Indian judiciary doesn't have a well planned case management system.

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(4) Lack of resources
Judiciary is dependent for resources on executive and legislature. They are resource ~~staffed~~ starved as a result.

(5) Appeal system
under various provisions like special leave Petition or Appelatory powers, Supreme court and high court take up past cases ~~more~~ frequently, leading to building of pendencies.

SOLUTIONS:

(1). Appointment and vacancies:
The memorandum of Procedure to appoint judges must be immediately resolved and existing vacancies must be filled.

(2) Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism - ADR mechanisms like Arbitration, Reconciliation, mediation etc. must be developed

(3) Resources - More resources should be made available to judiciary.

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④ Further, whenever new laws with special or fast track courts are created they should be accompanied with resources to do so to prevent burdening

⑤ Government litigation –
Government is a major litigator. The National Litigation Policy 2010 must be revamped to change this.

⑥ Other ways :
There is a need to create awareness about Lok Adalats, Nyaya Panchayats etc. Innovative mechanisms like Rajasthan's Nyay Apke Dwar Yojana can also be adopted.

⑦ Technology
Use of technology must increase.

Pendencies in judiciary cause delay in delivery of justice and undermine the spirit of our democracy. They must be addressed as above for resolution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Despite the phrase 'due process of law' not being included in Article 21, the Supreme Court, over the years, has adopted the doctrines of 'procedural due process' and 'substantive due process' into Indian constitutional law. Comment. (250 words) **15**

'विधि की सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' वाक्यांश के अनुच्छेद 21 में सम्मिलित नहीं होने के बावजूद, समय के साथ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने 'प्रक्रियात्मक विधि के अनुसार' एवं 'सारवान विधि के अनुसार सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' के सिद्धांतों को भारतीय संवैधानिक कानून में अपना लिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 21 of the constitution states that saving for laws made by due process anything that violates right to life, liberty etc. is unconstitutional.

meaning: procedural due process doctrine –

1. ~~Due process of law~~

It means that if a law is made as per the correct procedure, irrespective of its content, it is valid.

. It is a restrictive interpretation.

~~Procedural due~~

2. Due Process of law doctrine –

This is a broader interpretation. Here not just the process used to make the law is questioned. Whether the law is just, fair and reasonable is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

also a concern. Thus the content of the laws matter.

3. Substantive due process doctrine
It is a compromise between the above two.

Supreme court's position

1. In the Cro case Article 21 of the constitution was said to include only an individual's personal activities and life/liberty etc. It also said that we follow the ~~due~~ procedure established by law doctrine and Article 21 is thus restricted.

2. In the Maneka Gandhi versus Union of India case the above ruling was reversed. As per this ~~the~~ Article 21 applies not just personally. It also allowed for the American doctrine of due process of law to enter our discourse.

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3. Subsequent judgements have dwelled on this ~~and~~. This has led to broader interpretation including –

* Right to fair trial
* Right to environment
* Right to privacy
* Right to peacefully die (special conditions) etc.

Thus the Supreme Court has used its powers as the final interpreter of constitution to broaden Article 21. This has led to empowerment of our citizens.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Can we say that cooperative federalism in India has strengthened in the post-liberalisation era? Give reasons in support of your answer. (250 words) **15**

क्या हम कह सकते हैं कि उदारीकरण के बाद की अवधि में भारत में सहकारी संघवाद सुदृढ़ हुआ है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

India is a federal country with three constitutionally recognised tiers of the government. ~~centre, state~~ Cooperative federalism implies:

vertical cooperation between different tiers i.e between centre and state

horizontal cooperation between states at the same level.

The aim of cooperative federalism is collective develop the polity.

Cooperative Federalism before 1991

Some key steps were taken before the liberalisation era -

1. Establishment of National Development council where states and centre was given voice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Establishment of other institutions like Inter State council and zonal council to give voice to state's aspirations
3. vertical devolution of funds as required constitutionally.
4. horizontal equity across states by using the Gadgil formula (since 5th finance Commission)

Yet there were some concerns:

Planning commission centralised the devolution process

Centre had more power in forums like Inter State council etc.

Cooperative Federalism After 1991

1. under The Alternative Devolution Scheme of tenth finance Commission a new format of financial devolution emerged that has empowered states.
2. Post liberalisation increase in our tax revenue has also led to increased cooperation.

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3. Replacement of ~~NITI Aayog~~ Planning commission by Niti Aayog is the most important step as it decentralized decision making while taking away discretionary financing powers.

4. NITI Aayog's governing council with 66% representation from states is a key innovation in cooperative federalism.

5. Similarly the introduction of Goods And Service Tax and the GST council have increased cooperation between centre and state.

Thus ~~while~~ cooperative Federalism has definitely strengthened post the liberalisation era.. We are also promoting competitive federalism to ensure optimal efficiency across all levels of government.

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15. Faulty regulatory policies can have a severe adverse effect on the efficient interplay of market forces and end up harming public interest. Examine in the context of systemic issues pertaining to regulatory environment in India. (250 words) **15**

दोषपूर्ण विनियामक नीतियों का बाजार की शक्तियों की कुशल अंतर्क्रिया पर गंभीर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ सकता है और सार्वजनिक हित को नुकसान पहुँच सकता है। भारत में विनियामकीय परिवेश से संबंधित प्रणालीगत मुद्दों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Government as regulator of the market plays a crucial role. It is the gatekeeper and has to ensure activities take place smoothly.

~~Faulty~~ regulatory policies

- Agriculture
- Industrial licences.
- Financial market
- Resources market eg. Oil
- Services etc.

Faulty regulatory policies can thus be in any market. They arise not only due to improper planning and thus poorly thought out policies but also due to poor implementation of well thought out policies.

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SYSTEMIC ISSUES

① Corruption:
Regulatory environment in India suffers from corruption. This may take the form of bribing government officials in charge or quid pro quo between government and private sector.

② Overregulation
Various sectors in the country suffer from overregulation leading to inefficient outcomes eg. like agriculture has interventions from government at various levels, harming value chain.

③ Conflict of interest
There are sectors where government is both regulator and also participant in the market. This ~~[illegible]~~ conflict leads to perverse outcomes. eg. RBI is the Central Bank regulating banking

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industry majority owned by public sector banks.

(4) Lack of transparency
Indian regulations are unable to ensure transparency. As a result public involved in these markets suffers.

(5) Lack of infrastructure
Government suffers from poor infrastructure and lack of resources. This weakens its ability to regulate these markets.

Improper regulation leads to issues and scams eg. like the Forwards Market Commission scam or the recent Non performing Assets issue. Public is affected negatively by these. Thus there is a need to streamline the regulations while simultaneously empowering them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Mention the constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC. Further, assess the limitations of UPSC in effectively performing its role as the 'watchdog of merit system' in India as envisioned by the Constitution. (250 words) **15**

UPSC की स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष कार्य पद्धति को सुरक्षित रखने और सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही संविधान द्वारा प्रकल्पित 'योग्यता प्रणाली के संरक्षक' के रूप में अपनी भूमिका को प्रभावी रूप से निष्पादित करने में UPSC की सीमाओं का आकलन कीजिए।

Article 312 of the constitution envisages the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) as the watchdog of meritocracy in the country. As a the Central recruiter UPSC has been given ample powers for independent and impartial functioning :-

1. members of UPSC are appointed by the President They are promised a security of tenure.
2. These members can only be removed by a well laid out process on only previously stipulated conditions.

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3. Their terms of appointment can not be curtailed during course of their term.
4. Their salaries etc. are charged on the consolidated Fund of India and thus not open to ~~voting by~~ discussion by Parliament
5. They are set up as an autonomous, independent constitutional body without interference ~~on~~ from executive
6. They can't be further employed.

Limitations on UPSC's functioning

1. The constitution does not specify the qualifications of UPSC members ~~leaving~~ giving the executive full power in deciding whom to select for this post. This allows for favoritism to enter the process.

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2. strength of UPSC is also not specified in constitution. This leads to executive leeway.

3. UPSC is given resources by the government to function. This can harm its independence

4. It doesn't have powers mandatorily to consult in the transfer or promotion process of selected candidates.

5. Department of Personnel and Training, which is not a constitutional body, dictates all important activities of selected candidates.

6. While political postings are banned by constitution this is at times violated.

To strengthen UPSC the qualification of its members must be constitutionally recognized. Consultation with UPSC for postings/promotions should also be made mandatory.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What are the key issues in the context of electoral funding in India? How far do you think the idea of state funding of elections can address these issues? (250 words) **15**

भारत में चुनावी वित्तपोषण के संदर्भ में मुख्य मुद्दे क्या हैं? आपकी राय में चुनावों के राज्य द्वारा वित्तपोषण का विचार इन मुद्दों का किस सीमा तक समाधान कर सकता है?

Electoral funding in India suffers from various issues –

1. Source of funding:
As contributions below 20,000 to political parties needn't be reported, there is a surge in this source. with 69% income of political parties between 2004-05 – 2014-15 being anonymous, this lack of transparency is an issue

2. Cash:
electoral funding deals more with cash than any other form. This prevents accountability as there is no paper trail.

3. Black money:
As cash is used, there are concerns that black money is ~~the~~ an important component.

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4. Unfair advantage
Those with more funding have an unfair advantage over other candidates. This makes the ~~issue~~ election more about money power and less about issues.

STATE FUNDING: ALTERNATIVE

~~While~~ the Dinesh Goswami committee (1990) and Indrajit Gupta committee (1998) did recommend state funding of elections to address above issues:

Advantages:

1. will reduce the role played by money in elections, ensuring equity
2. Issue of political parties being held captive to demands of their fund providers will also not arise.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. will break the cycle ~~of~~ below:

criminal activities → money funneled into elections → elected individual partakes in corruption

4. will ensure political parties stick to stipulated monetary limits when it comes to expenditure.

5. will ensure more transparency and accountability.

concerns

1. might not stop parallel funding
2. will put large economic burden on ~~econom~~ government
3. elections come as economic boost to country. This might change.

Thus while state funding might help in the long run, in the short run other electoral reforms as suggested in Law commission of India's 170th and 255th report must be implemented.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Separation of powers in case of India has acquired its own uniqueness under the constitutional arrangement. Explain. (250 words) **15**

भारत के सन्दर्भ में शक्तियों के पृथक्करण ने संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत एक अनन्य विशिष्टता प्राप्त कर ली है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Montesquieu gave the theory of separation of powers in the 18th century. As per this a polity functions well when there strict separation of powers between its three pillars. India has developed its own format of this theory.

strict separation		
Judiciary	Legislature	executive
Montesquieu		
fund separation		
Judiciary	Legislature ⇄	executive
India		

India adopted the parliamentary form of government where the separation between legislature and executive is not strict.

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1. As per Article 77 President is the head of the executive while as per Article 53 he is also a member of the Parliament where he has powers to address, prorogue etc.
2. Similarly, the Prime Minister is not just the de-facto head of the executive government but also leader of the house in Parliament
3. ~~Since~~ Further even the ministers are members of the Parliament thus they play a dual role
4. The ministers are collectively responsible to the lower House. This forms the bedrock of our democracy.
5. Parliament exercises its control over the executive in various ways-
   → Committees like Public Account Committee scrutinise finances

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Department Standing committees help in writing bills
→ Debate, discussion via various parliamentary devices

6. The Prime Minister can recommend to the President when to dissolve the lower House etc.

Thus are system of separation of powers ensures the checks and balances. At the same time it ensures harmony between the three pillars of our polity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Highlight the extent of President's powers under Article 352. Comment on the judicial scrutiny of proclamation and the exercise of executive powers under National Emergency. How is this power different from the one bestowed under Article 356? (250 words) **15**

अनुच्छेद 352 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों की सीमा पर प्रकाश डालिए। राष्ट्रीय आपात की उद्घोषणा की न्यायिक संवीक्षा तथा आपातकाल के दौरान कार्यकारी शक्तियों के प्रयोग पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। यह शक्ति अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त शक्ति से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

The President of India can declare a National emergency under article 352 on recommendation of his cabinet.

extent of powers –

1. must follow advice of the cabinet which is binding
2. Any such proclamation must be approved by both houses of parliament with one month and with special majority.
3. President, as head of government gets more power in day to day functioning eg. can suspend fundamental Rights As per Article 359
4. Can revoke the emergency as well.

The Judiciary can scrutinize the proclamation on grounds –

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It is due to stipulated reasons of:
   - armed rebellion
   - war
   - insurgency
2. The procedure followed is as per constitution
3. There have been no excesses in use of executive power
4. Follow previous judgements and conventions (eg. ADM Jabalpur judgement)

Executive Power in National Emergency

1. Can suspend right to constitutional remedies (except for Art. 20 and 21) as per Art. 359
2. Parliament has power to make laws for state as well.
3. While state governments continue to function, parliament gains more power vis a vis state.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

now it is different from Article 356?

1. ~~Ar~~ Under Article 356 state government is either suspended or dismissed. that is not done under Article 352.

2. 356 - localised and limited to state
352 - can be nationwide

3. 356 - President appoints state government to carry out work
352 - This power rests with parliament

4. 356 - Fundamental rights are not suspended
352 - Can be suspended.

Thus the executive power is exercised differently.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Fiscal transfers from the Centre to States are critical in India. In this context, explain the rationale of both general and specific purpose fiscal transfers. Also highlight the problems witnessed in the design and implementation of specific purpose transfers. (250 words) **15**

भारत में केंद्र से राज्यों को राजकोषीय अंतरण अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं। इस संदर्भ में, सामान्य और विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले राजकोषीय अंतरण के औचित्य की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले अंतरण की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली समस्याओं प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian federation is designed such that while Centre has more financial powers, state has more work to do. As a result states are dependent for revenue on centre and fiscal transfers are crucial.

SPECIFIC V/S GENERAL

Art 280 - Finance commission dictates the general transfer

Art 275 - These are grants in aid which vary from state to state.

Art 282 - Discretionary grants, previously given by Planning commission.

others - there are also direct transfer from ministries for special projects. eg. DONER ministry for North east.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

RATIONALE FOR SPECIFIC GRANTS -
① To ensure equity across States
② For development of backward regions eg. North East.
③ To compensate for low tax revenues due to weak economy.
④ for special developmental projects.

RATIONALE FOR GENERAL GRANTS
① To aid development of all states.
② To enhance resources available
③ to ensure vertical equity.

PROBLEMS WITH SPECIFIC TRANSFERS

① Discretionary -
Such transfers lead to discretionary behaviour at centre level. States with similar political party at head might gain more.

② Subjective
such transfers allow subjectivity to creep in unlike general transfers which Finance Commission decides.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ How to ensure equity?
This becomes a concern as well.

④ centralisation
As seen with the erstwhile planning commission specific transfers lead to centralisation of decision making process and harm federalism

⑤ Dependence
They create a dependence ~~for~~ for recipient state which harms it in long run.

⑥ Usually short term focused
They are usually project driven when given via ministries This leads to shorter term vision at cost of strategic vision

Thus while specific transfers ~~grants~~ have their rationale, above issues must be addressed to make them more useful.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Citizens' Charters make administration both accountable and citizen-friendly. However, over time, in a large number of offices, Citizens' Charters have fallen into disuse. Suggest measures that can make these charters effective tools for bringing accountability in public service. (150 WORDS) 10

citizen charters as envisaged in the Second Administrative Reforms Commission Report are tools of participatory democracy that ensure a standards of public service delivery and meet them.

They have fallen in disuse as:

- poorly planned
- lack of accountability
- not legally mandatory

HOW TO MAKE THEM EFFECTIVE

① Consultation with public should be a must before formulating a citizen charter

② Only realistic levels of service delivery should be promised.

③ Technology should be used to help citizens monitor adherence with the charter.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Greivance redressal for citizens should be allowed

(5) As per 2nd ARC recommendation these charters can be made legal by enactment of service to citizens Act.

(6) make citizens aware of existence of these charters.

conclusion:
we must move from just citizen charters to the Sevottam model of public service delivery to ensure excellence in public service delivery.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the importance of involving civil society in pre-legislative scrutiny and mention the steps that can be taken by the government to increase public engagement in it. (150 WORDS) 10

Civil society is an important stakeholder in the governance process. They represent concerns of various groups of people. Include:

- NGOs
- Think tanks
- Individual experts
- Welfare organisations

IMPORTANCE IN PRE LEGISLATION STAGE

① Can make government aware of needs of the group they represent

② Can ensures provisions in proposed laws are in line with legal, constitutional provisions

③ Can contribute ideas to make the laws better

④ create awareness

All this democratises the process of legislation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

STEPS TO BE TAKEN

① Draft bills should be made public
② consultation with domain based civil society organisation should be mandated
③ members from civil society can become part of the legislation process
④ Use media to create awareness amongst people.

civil society organisations like PRS legislative research organisation are playing an important role in ensuring parliament's accountability. this should be extended to pre legislation process to strengthen our democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Poor standards of tertiary education are a drag on India's competitiveness. Elucidate. Also enumerate the initiatives taken by the government in the past few years to improve the quality of higher education in India. (150 WORDS) 10

Tertiary education in India includes higher education institutions along with specific sector education. In India enrolment in higher education at 25% is still low. Poor standards lead to:

- Absence of Indian Universities from world rankings
- low enrolment
- brain drain
- ~~low~~ research and development is almost absent
- lack of innovation
- poor quality of publications

All this harms our competitiveness as:

- Produce poor quality of graduates eg. Planning commission said 18% of our ~~graduates or~~ engineers are employable
- lack of indigenous innovation
- loss of talent.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

STEPS TAKEN

① Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Yojana (RUSA) was launched ~~to~~ to strengthen our higher education institutions.

② Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) – To increase funds available with higher education institutes

③ UGC's graded autonomy program which aims to empower these institutions

④ NAAC's National Institutional Ranking framework to encourage competition

⑤ Institutes of eminence ~~and~~ world class universities being developed to improve global performance

⑥ Recently Higher Education Commission Bill has been introduced to revamp UGC.

In addition to the above recommendations of:

National Knowledge Commission, Yashpal Committee, Yashpal Committee must be followed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Social audit has a crucial role in effective implementation of social sector programmes. Comment. Also discuss its strengths and limitations. (150 WORDS) 10

meghalaya has become the first state recently to make social audit compulsory.

CRUCIAL ROLE:
by allowing consultation with Gram Sabha social audit:

increases transparency of process

ensures accountability of officials

contributes in success of scheme.

strengths

① Includes all members of Gram Sabha - is broad based
② encourages participatory democracy
③ Prevents exclusion of anyone from process
④ Holds Gram Panchayat members accountable.
⑤ Prevents leakages as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Limitations

① It is prone to elite capture

② might exclude the poor and caste based ostracisation is common

③ Gram sabha members don't possess the knowledge and expertise to make it 100% full-proof

④ can be applied to social sector schemes implemented by Gram Panchayat only.

Way forward

Despite these limitations social audit has made schemes like ~~Mahatma~~ MNREGA successful. It should thus be made compulsory as mentioned by committee.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. What are the major welfare schemes for elderly in India? Do you think the benefits of such schemes are reaching a wide section of the target segment? Give reasons. (150 WORDS) 10

Article 41 of the constitution directs the state to provide for the elderly. They constitute 8% of population as per Census 2011. Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment has the following schemes for them:

① Integrated Plan for Older Peoples - supports Shelter homes etc. for the elderly

② National social Assistance Plan - It includes the Indira Gandhi Pension for older people that ensure lifetime pension for them.

③ Financial schemes
These allow savings at high rate of return for elderly eg. small savings scheme.

We also have a maintenance and welfare of Parents Act 2007 along with the National council for senior citizen for the elderly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However the coverage of these schemes is poor.

As:

- They focus on only those who save
- They focus on ~~protection homes~~/ old age homes instead of the old
- focus is limited to providing basic services only
- Those facing discrimination within households, the poor & destitute etc. are ignored.

There is a need to broaden the scope of these schemes to ensure they reach the needy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Welfare policies in India have undergone a paradigm shift in recent decades, yet they retain certain elements of continuity. Discuss with examples. (150 WORDS) 10

India is a socialist democracy as per the preamble of our constitution. We have promised welfare to our people. Welfare policies have changed over time -

CHANGES OVER TIME

① Instead of focusing on basic transfer the aim now is to build capabilities

② Shifted away from physical transfer of goods to transferring of funds as seen in the PAHAL scheme

③ Targetting has improved as seen in evolution of PDS from a ration scheme to National Food Security Act's TDPS

④ Use of technology has increased eg- digitisation of MNREGA records

⑤ Focus has been given to the poorest amongst the poor and other vulnerable minorities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SIMILARITIES

① The priority still is to provide basic needs of people
eg. Food security → PDS
sanitation → Swachh Bharat Abhiyan etc.

② The structure of delivery of welfare services is still the same

③ There is non discrimination and an element of progressivity

Our welfare policies have helped ~~half~~ raise poverty
Yet there is a long way to go.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Discuss whether changes recommended by the Law Commission in its 268th report can help in addressing the problems of undertrials languishing in jails in India. What other measures can be taken in this regard? (150 WORDS) 10

As per National crime Records Bureau 66% of prisoners are undertrials. LCI's 268th report recommended following ~~challenges~~ changes—

① use of Article 436 of Indian Penal code to release those who have served stipulated time in non serious cases.
② encourage use of open prisons
③ encourage plea bargaining

This will help address the issue. Other measures are also needed:

① Increase capacity of prisons which are operating at 114% capacity right now
② Reform the Criminal Justice Delivery system as envisaged under Madhav Menon's Draft

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Criminal Justice Committee

(3) Reform CrPC by dividing laws into:

- Social offences
- Plea bargaining
- Economic offences
- IPC

This will reduce the number of undertrials

(4) Simplifying bail laws.

(5) Reforms in the judiciary are also needed. There are 3 crore pendencies at the lower courts alone. If cases move fast, so will undertrials.

Thus in addition to the 268th ~~commission of~~ report by LCI we need the above as well to address the issues faced by undertrials.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While various government initiatives and policies have created opportunities in the affordable housing segment, there are challenges that still persist. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

Housing is one of the basic needs and a human right. Government has ~~ha~~ had various schemes for the same:

- Indira Awas Yojana
- Housing for All → urban, rural
- ~~Affordable Housing~~ Pradhan mantri Awas Yojana.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Innovative financing mechanisms like credit linked subsidy
2. Housing made available to economically weak segment and low income groups.
3. Encouraging participation of private sector
4. Using labor from other schemes to reduce cost of construction.

Despite the above opportunities, challenges exist.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Land acquisition is a problem
(2) Houses constructed are at times far away from urban centers
(3) Quality of materials used for construction is poor
(4) Individuals are ~~being~~ becoming indebted via home loans
(5) Homes are being transferred after construction.

If the aim of constructing 2 crore houses by 2022 ~~all to~~ is to be achieved the above must be addressed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Demographic dividend may become demographic liability in the absence of adequate skill development. In this context, discuss the importance of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. (150 WORDS) 10

In India 65% population is below 35 years of age. We are staring at a demographic dividend which if utilised properly can be panacea. National Policy for skill Development and entrepreneurship 2015 aims to do that.

IMPORTANCE:

- As per NSSO report in India only 5% (approximately) individuals are formaly skilled
- This low level of skilling makes them unemployable
- The policy aims to create a skilled workforce by focusing on:
  - private sector participation
  - vocational courses
  - Apprenticeship programs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

• By skilling we will develop a well endowed workforce This will also reduce unemployment.

Skill India Mission has been ~~an~~ launched to realise this policy.

Recommendations of Shanta Prasad committee must be applied to ensure the policy is a success. ~~and also~~

This will help realise the demographic dividend.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlight the need for whistleblower protection in India. Critically analyze whether the Whistleblower Protection Act provides sufficient protection to the whistleblowers. (150 WORDS) 10

Whistleblower is someone who ~~appoint~~ alert the authorities about any wrongdoing in their organisation.

NEED FOR PROTECTION

① Threat to life - This has been seen in various cases like Shanmugam Manjunath

② Pressure to change - If they are not protected the wrongdoer might force them to withdraw the case.

③ Will encourage whistleblowing. ~~will~~ - If protection is afforded more people will come forward.

To provide legal protection to them the Whistleblower Protection Act 2014 was enacted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Positive features

① Name of whistleblower is to be protected
② Their information is enough to start proceedings

Concern

① No physical protection is provided
② Anonymous complaints can not be registered
③ Too many exemptions
④ Rules haven't been notified.

Thus while it is an enabling law, it suffers from loophole. This law must be strengthened and not weakened as will happen if recent amendement ~~law~~ is ~~[illegible]~~ passed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What are the factors which have been responsible for slow pace of growth of coverage under the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP). Enumerate the recent steps taken by the government in order to increase this pace to achieve universal coverage swiftly. (250 WORDS) 15

India launched the universal immunisation program in 1985. Despite this the immunisation amongst children was at 65% in 2014.

REASONS FOR SLOW PACE :

1. No mission mode approach to immunisation
2. Focus on individual diseases like polio instead of an integrated approach
3. Lack of awareness about immunisation or the National immunisation schedule
4. Lack of funds. India spends only 1.5% of GDP on health, much lower than needed.
5. Non availability of medical staff in rural regions. 70% of doctors are serving in urban areas. Similarly, nursing staff is also unavailable

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recent steps taken

① Indradhanush Mission
This scheme started in 2014 aims to raise immunisation levels to 90% by 2019. This is being done via a mission mode approach, focussing on areas with ~~more~~ low immunisation levels.

② New diseases
New diseases like Japanese encephalitis, ~~as~~ Pertussis etc. have been added. This takes the number of diseases covered to more than 11.

③ National Rural Health Mission
launched in 2011 this scheme lays emphasis on an integrated approach to health. It has a specific component for communicable diseases.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Indigenous vaccines

We have developed indigenous vaccines for various diseases like Rotavirus for Diarrhoea. This has made availability of vaccines easy.

Way forward

To make UIP successful we must improve supply side by making procurement of vaccines easy. On the demand side emphasis must be on awareness generation.
The tenets of New National Health Policy 2017 must be adopted which requires government to focus on primary healthcare.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlight the ways in which digital divide perpetuates and manifests itself in India. Discuss the importance of steps taken by the government to bridge this divide. (250 WORDS) 15

As per World Development Report 2016 on digital governance, India has the second largest number of population with access to Internet. It also has the largest offline population. This digital divide perpetuates in many ways –

① Financial exclusion –
those with access to bank accounts and mobile phones can avail credit and other financial services while others can't.

② Economic opportunities –
Internet and digitalisation provide important economic opportunities not available otherwise.

③ Social and cultural divide –
Digital divide has become a cultural divide in many ways, creating two Indias with diverse aspirations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Access to government services
At times various subsidies ~~etc~~ like direct benefit transfers are not available to those not digitally connected.

Steps taken by government

(1) National optic fibre Network
Bharat Net or NOFN is being laid to make internet available in remotest parts of the country. Phase I of connecting 1.5 lakh Gram Panchayats is over.

(2) National e-governance Plan
This aims to make government services available in the remotest corners of the country.

(3) Digital India Mission
Focusing on government services, Internet availability etc, it aims to bridge the digital divide.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Digital Literacy Mission —
Aims to make 6 crore rural households digitally literate by 2019.
This will help bridge gap

(5) Vittiya Shakshartha Abhiyan
In addition to financial literacy it aims to develop digital literacy.

IMPORTANCE
The same World Bank Report stated the need to develop analogous components:

Supporting infrastructure | enabling policies | Digital literacy

Thus above schemes by doing this are bridging the divide.

WAY FORWARD
Recommendations of Deepak Mohanty Committee on digital inclusion ~~as well~~ must be followed as well to make the digital revolution a people's revolution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What are the objectives of National Health Mission? Why, in your opinion, non-communicable diseases have acquired salience in recent times? What are its implications for health policy in the country? (250 WORDS) 15

National Health Mission was launched in 2011 by restructuring existing schemes into 5 broad pillars:

- Primary health care model
- Communicable diseases and mother-child
- Non communicable diseases
- Other specific diseases eg. leprosy
- Supporting infrastructure.

OBJECTIVES:

1. making healthcare accessible to all
2. strengthening primary health care centres etc.
3. Reducing maternal and neo natal mortality
4. Providing basic healthcare services
5. strengthening delivery of tertiary healthcare wrt diseases like cancer, cardio vascular diseases etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCD)

As reported by National Family Health Survey 2015-16, more people die due to NCD's in India than communicable diseases.
As the prevalence of NCD's is increasing in India, as seen in rise in lifestyle diseases, they become important. As a result they have acquired salience.

IMPLICATION FOR HEALTH POLICY

① Funding:
Currently less than 2% of total budget is spent on NCDs. However as they increase we must increase our expenditure on NCDs.

② Tertiary healthcare
In addition to strengthening primary health care centres we must develop our tertiary services

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like speciatty hospitals.

③ Diagnostic capabilities
capability to diagnose NCDs must be developed indigenously, in an affordable manner

④ Awareness
Emphasis should be placed on creating awareness about NCDs like diabetes etc. Lifestyle changes can go a long way in addressing them.

WAY FORWARD:
As per the universal healthcare pledge ~~at~~ in Alma Ata declaration of World Health Organisation we must focus on all aspects of health. Thus not only should NCD's be addressed, we must work to reduce their numbers for a healthy India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Over the years, there has been a growing realisation that undue interference from the State, lack of autonomy and widespread politicisation has severely impaired the functioning of Cooperative sector and there is a need to introduce urgent reforms in the Cooperative sector. Discuss. (250 WORDS) **15**

The 97th constitutional Amendment Act 2011 has made cooperatives constitutional bodies. These cooperatives face multiple issues:

① Interference from states
→ in appointment to board of directors
→ when holding elections
→ directly by sending their representative to the boards etc.

② Lack of autonomy
→ cooperatives in various sectors are regulated. eg. Rural cooperative Banks follow NABARD rules to get access to funding.
→ state interference → reduces autonomy
→ cooperatives have various stakeholders and owners, leading to dilution in autonomy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Politicisation
→ Due to elections and state interference there has been increased politicisation.

④ others
→ irregular meeting schedules
→ non availability of audited financial accounts
→ high level of indebtedness

As a result urgent reforms are needed —

1. state legislatures should form laws pertaining to elections in cooperatives, to depoliticise the process.
2. There is a need for banks and regulator to take a hair cut to reduce indebtedness. They should be paid attention to on the NPA resolution process.
3. Audit of financial accounts of cooperatives should be done by a third party, in independent manner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Government should refrain from appointing bureaucrats or politicians to boards of state's cooperatives.
5. Presence of experts ~~also~~ on the boards should be encouraged.

Way forward

The Urban Cooperative Banks sector and dairy cooperatives have been immensely succesful in India. Lessons should be learnt from these. It is important to revive the cooperative movement as envisoned by Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1954 to encourage participatory development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. With the current system of health financing in India being largely out-of-pocket payments, examine the need for reforms in healthcare finance. Also discuss the issues associated with reinforcing insurance as the long-term strategy for health financing in this regard. (250 WORDS) **15**

As per National Family Health Survey-4, 69% of expenditure overall on healthcare is out of pocket [OOP] expenditure. Only 11% have health care insurance in rural area as well.
There is a need for urgent reforms in healthcare as a result of -

1. high OOP expenditure
2. low level of insurance
3. low level of government expenditure on healthcare at 1.5% of GDP
4. lack of private sector participation in healthcare. Our overall expenditure on healthcare at 4% of GDP is also low.
5. Poor performance of insurance promoting schemes like Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana.

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POTENTIAL REFORMS:

① encourage private sector participation in health financing

② Increase government share to 2.5% of GDP by 2020, as mentioned in National Health Policy 2017

③ Innovative financing structures as seen in countries like Thailand where government refunds procedures at all hospitals etc.

ISSUES WITH INSURANCE

① high premiums make it less attractive for the poor

② while insurance companies diversify their risks they tend to leave out patients with serious diseases

③ Insurance claims are often discarded due to minute details, harming the individual.

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(4) In cases of state sponsored insurance it creates a fiscal burden for government. There is also delay in disbursal of funds at times.

(5) Various insurance policies at times cover only limited diseases and are not universal in nature.

WAY FORWARD

Government's Ayushman Bharat scheme which has a National Health Protection Schemes aims to revamp healthcare finance in India. NITI Aayog has developed various models for the same. It will go a long way in providing universal healthcare.

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16. Explain the significance of the recently launched National Nutritional Strategy in the light of sliding ranking of India along the Global Hunger Index. Also, discuss with examples, the role that local self governments can play in promoting, monitoring and sustaining nutrition initiatives. (250 WORDS) 15

NITI Aayog has recently launched the National Nutrition strategy. It supplements the National Nutrition Mission 2017.

significance:

① India's rank on the global health index has decreased:

	2017	2018
Rank	97/118	100/118

② As National Family Health Survey:-
- 28% - underweight
- 38% stunted

③ India suffers from the problem of over nutrition as well

④ We also suffer from hidden hunger as for example
- women don't get enough supplements
- monocropping has reduced consumption of of multinutrients

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National Nutritional strategy :

- Focus on diversifying foods classes consumed
- Enhancing access to basic rations
- Focus on both quantity consumed (calorie sum) and quality of food consumed
- Customised solutions for children, women etc.

Role of local self governments :

1. Can create awareness about consumption right types of food.
2. Can assist in implementation of schemes like mid day meal scheme or PDS
3. Can work with government representatives like Anganwadi workers who give rations to children
4. Can identify pregnant / lactating mothers / new borns etc. who are in need

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of additional nutritional requirements

(5) can help sustain nutrition initiatives by helping monitor and track nutrition outcomes of the ~~[illegible]~~ citizens

(6) can help customise policies to suit local needs

Way forward

local self government should be made key stakeholder in nutrition related schemes.

India by enacting National food Security Act 2013 has recognised the Right to food.

It is time to implement National Nutrition strategy, to deliver on it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The bureaucracy in India is facing a number of serious challenges from diminishing human capital to political interference that, if left unaddressed, will lead to further institutional decline. Discuss. How can these challenges be addressed? (250 WORDS) 15

Bureaucracy ~~co~~ in India constitutes the permanent executive the aim of which is to work for a better India. ~~Yet~~ it faces key challenges:

① Lack of human resources.
→ The sanctioned strength is never utilised and their are various vacancies in bureaucratic services
→ Lack of experts
→ Improper human resource management.

② Political interference:
→ In postings, transfers etc. making bureaucrates dependent on political masters
→ In policy making and implementation.

③ Red tape and corruption:
→ stifles honest officers
→ delays in work
→

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④ Threat of prosecution
→ fear of being scapegoated
→ fear of 3Cs – CBI, CVC, CAGs.
This prevents action and promotes inaction.

All this needs ~~urgent~~ to be urgently addressed to prevent institutional decline as bureaucrats form the steel frame of the country..

REFORMS:

① Recruitment:
As envisaged in Vohra committee and Surendra Nath committee there is a need to reform the recruitment process

② Training:
should encourage ethical training along with leadership.

③ Political interference
must constitute the civil services board as mentioned in the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) report. It will

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

delink the posting, transfer and promotion process from politicians

(4) Anti corruption:

→ Prevention of corruption Amendment Bill 2018 's provisions that support honest officers must be enacted

→ Requirement of prior sanction to prosecute officials must be removed.

→ Article 311 and 309 of the constitution both should be repealed as recommended by 2nd ARC.

(5) Specialisation

Inter expertise should be developed as per Hota committee report.

Way forwards:

Max Weber's bureaucracy on which our bureaucracy is based requires impartial, neutral, bureaucrats and encourages merit. The above must be done to ensure the same and prevent institutional decline.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. While many people have been able to rise above poverty line, India is still home to the largest number of poor. Discuss briefly the underlying factors responsible for the prevalence of poverty in India. What are the areas in which focussed efforts need to be made in order to accelerate poverty eradication in a sustainable manner? (250 WORDS) 15

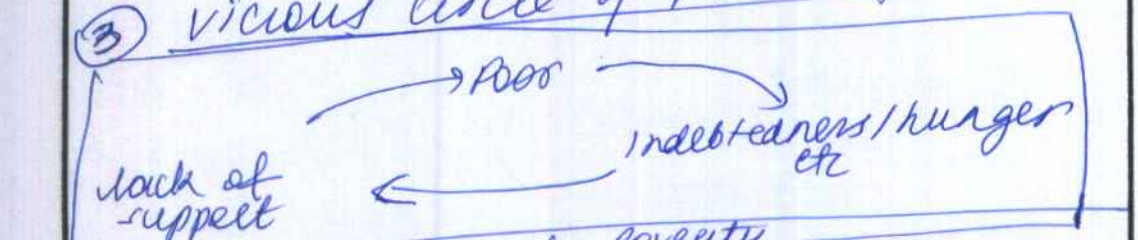
India has been able to decrease poverty from 42% in 1991 to 21.9% in 2011. Yet we have the largest number of poor.:

REASONS- FACTORS:

① Poor human capital development -
As seen in low level of outcomes in health and education.

② high level of inequality
The top 1% in India possess 52% of the wealth. This leads to perpetuation of poverty

③ vicious circle of poverty



vicious circle of poverty

It becomes difficult to raise oneself out of poverty as it is multidimensional and omnipresent.

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(4) Poor welfare system
various reports suggest leakages of upto 50% in our welfare delivery system. Corruption worsens this inefficiency.

(5) Lack of opportunities
Due to poor human capital development the poor face lack of work opportunities as well.

AREAS TO FOCUS ON

(1) Education:
will lead to capabilities development and empower the poor.

(2) Health:
will ensure good quality of life and prevent economic losses on account of health.

(3) Economic transfers
4.5% of our GDP is spent on key subsidies. There is a need to streamline the process.
reduce leakage
improve targetting

(4) Skilling - to generate better human resources

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) labor intensive job creation
To encourage employment
eg. cottage industries.

(6) Technology:
Need to use technology to improve lives of poor,
eg. digitisation of government subsidies to poor

(7) sanitation.
To prevent diseases

(8) Basic services
electricity, water, cooking gas etc.

Way forward
With launch of the Antyodaya mission India will soon be poverty free as envisaged in Sustainable Development Goals 2030. Above sectors should be focused on for that.

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19. In context of the need to strengthen corporate governance, the Kotak panel report has called for a major overhaul in norms for listed companies. Critically discuss the impediments to corporate governance in India and evaluate how the recommendations can help in overcoming them. (250 WORDS) **15**

Corporate governance refers to the processes, systems, policies and other checks and balances in place to govern corporate bodies.

IMPEDIMENTS

Corporate governance issues arise as there are various stakeholders involved:

owners, mangement, minority shareholders

This leads to a principle agent problem which manifests in many ways –

① when chairman of Board and managing Director (MD) of company are same, a conflict of interest arises leading to improper vigilance on actions of corporate

② Boards are unaware of day to day functioning of company and at times lack expertise too.

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③ Minority shareholders are denied their right to partake in decision making
④ shareholders are unable to attend General Body meetings ~~leading to~~
⑤ Nepotism prevails in appointments made on boards, rendering them ineffective (eg. independent directors)

Due to these various cases like Satyam scam, recent Tata board tussle etc happen. Kotak committee recommendations will address these issues -

RECOMMENDATIONS

① Board to have 1 female independent directors
② Boards with CMD to have 50% independent directors
③ ~~Com~~ Top 500 companies by market capitalisation to televise their GBMs -
④ These companies also need to have transparency rules in place

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(5) Approval from 75% shareholders needed for key decisions like hiring directors of more than 60 years age.
(6) Risk committee to be empowered
(7) Separation of post of chairman and MD
(8) strengthening audit practices.

Conclusion
Government has accepted Kotak committee 40 out of 80 recommendations. They will succeed in improving corporate governance if accompanied by practice of compassionate capitalism as envisaged by Narayan Murthy. Amendment to Companies Act 2013 is also needed.

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20. Several issues related to adopting new technologies, transforming processes and improving implementation of NeGP need to be addressed. Discuss. Also, enumerate the sets of principles guiding the design and implementation of the e-Kranti Program (NeGP 2.0). (250 WORDS) **15**

National E Governance Program is aimed at revolutionising public service delivery in India. It has 31 Mission Mode Projects that target various projects.

ISSUES

① Digital illiteracy
Only 300 million in India are online. The biggest impediment is making citizens digitally literate.

② Lack of access to internet
We have the largest offline population in India.

③ Old practices die hard
NeGP envisages revolutionising the way work is done in various areas. People resist such radical changes.

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(4) Lack of human resources
The lack of skilled employees needed to implement this are non available.

(5) Processes:
It includes diverse projects like:
- e-courts
- State Wide Area Network
- e-Panchayats

Different strategies are needed to revamp these.
E-Kranti 2 has been introduced to address above challenges. It has adopted following principles of design to succeed –

(1) User friendly interface to make it easy for user to operate
(2) Use of vernacular languages to reach remote areas
(3) Open to modification as required etc.

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This NeGP 2.0 is a key part of the 9 pillars of Digital India Mission. They must be all work together to ~~as~~ bring the digital revolution to India.

GS1-FCT-1

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO LATHER		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25609
Center	JP	Date	5/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Context Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

भारत में गुहा स्थापत्य न केवल हमें प्राचीनकालीन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, अपितु यह संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी एवं कलाकृतियों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का दृश्य उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a rich history of cave architecture dating back to Bhimbetka caves from Paleolithic period.

ROLE OF CAVE ARCHITECTURE

1. Tell us of various customs and traditions.
   eg → Paintings in Bhimbetka caves showcase rituals being performed before hunts
   → Paintings at Barabar caves show practices of Ajivika sect.
2. They showcase the art of paintings like frescoes and murals as seen in Ajanta and Ellora.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The art of sculpting and carving is also visible as seen in the marvellous Trimurthi statue in Elephanta Cave.

4. The Kerishna Temple of Ellora is a monolith. It shows great skills and structural engineering.

5. The different structures used like:

- Chaitya complex in Nasik, some have facades.
- Vihares in Ajanta have different structure
- Jain cases in Udaygiri, Orissa use carvings.

Thus rock architecture showcases customs, traditions and structural finesse.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यद्यपि प्लासी के युद्ध ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव रखी, तथापि यह बक्सर का युद्ध था जो भारत में अंग्रेजों की सफलता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

Battle of Plassey was fought in 1857 between Shuja-ud-Daula and the British. Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764 between Shah Alam, Mir Qasim on one side and British on the other. Both times British one

IMPACT OF PLASSEY :

1) Overthrow of Nawab of Bengal
2) British secured revenue, gifts and rewards from Mir Qasim and Mir Jafar
3) A puppet regime was established.
4) start of British presence in India.

Yet it was limited in its impact which was manifold for Battle of Buxar.

IMPACT OF BATTLE OF BUXAR

1) Culminated with signing of Treaty of Allahabad that gave British many rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) This includes Diwani rights to Bengal
3) A dual administration was established in Bengal with British having all the power and no responsibility.
4) They got Nizamiyat rights
5) Did not have to pay trading fees
6) Emperor of Awadh was also weakened
7) weakened the Mughal regime as well
8) The Dastak system in place became corrupted.

Thus while Plassey was the beginning it was only after Battle of Buxar that the British's fortune changed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss.
(150 WORDS) 10

अनेक अनूठे तरीकों और विषय-वस्तु के साथ-साथ, स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने न केवल बहिष्कार, अपितु आत्मनिर्भरता पर भी अत्यधिक बल दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The swadeshi movement occured in 1906-1908 period when the extremists took over the anti-bengal partition movement.

FEATURES OF SWADESHI MOVEMENT

1. It promoted new means of protests beyond petition, prayer etc. This includes picketing of liquor shops, boycott of foreign goods etc.
2. The power shifted to the masses who took part in above novel means of protesting.
3. Thus cloth stores, education institutions like school/colleges, courts etc. were boycotted at large scale.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. In addition to the above great emphasis was placed on self reliance with -

* National college of Oriental Arts set up under ~~Aurobi~~ Rabindranath Tagore
* National College set up at Kolkata
* Multiple schools were started
* indigenous industry was developed eg. Prithwish Chandra Ray's work for chemicals
* scientists like Satyendranath Bose worked on indigenous discoveries in spirit of Swadeshi.
* leaders like Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Bahadur Shastri promoted collective self reliance.
* Khadi promoted therefore Swadeshi laid great emphasis on boycott and self reliance. Gandhiji's satyagraha evolved from this.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यद्यपि भाषाई राज्यों का विचार स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले का था, तथापि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

: The Indian National congress committed itself to the cause of linguistic states in the Nagpur session of 1920. This was further reiterated in the Nehru Report of 1928. Yet it was only in 1956, with the State Reorganisation Act 1956 that linguistic states were partially formed.

EVOLUTION –

1948 – JVP committee under Jawahar Lal Nehru and Dhar Commission: both rejected language as criterion to reorganise states

1952 – Potti Sriramulu incident

1954 – Fazl Ali Commission appointed and recognised language as a criterion

1956 – legislated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

REASONS

1. After independence, other urgent issues like partition and migration took priority
2. Indian unity was the priority and discrimination at the cost of language could harm our integrity
3. There were no clear cut divisions solely on language basis as other factors like:

geography, cultural similarity, ease for administration

became equally important.

4. economic cost of such reorganisation made it unfeasible.

As a result it took time for linguistic reorganisation to happen. The other factors were also given importance. It is because of this patient approach that our unity is intact.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि दीर्घस्थायी असमानताएं राष्ट्र और लोगों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कल्याण के समक्ष बुनियादी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रमुख योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr. BR Ambedkar was the father of our constitution as the chairman of the Drafting committee.

OTHER KEY CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Provided voice to the Dalits at various fora like Round Table Conferences, elections.
2. His organisations like Scheduled Caste Federation and movements like Mahad March enhanced political awareness in these communities.
3. He fought for and got reservation for Dalits when constitution was being formed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. He worked for upliftment of condition of women.
5. His principled support to uniform civil code led to not only his resignation but passing of partial Hindu Code of laws.
6. He fought for modernisation of various laws that limited access to public works, temples
7. As seen in his book, The Annihilation of Caste, he worked against the caste structure to promote inclusive growth.

In the constitution assembly he said political justice without social and economic justice will not materialise. All his life he worked toward reducing this political, socio economic inequity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यह इंगित किया गया है कि हाल के समय में, जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में एकल परिवारों की आनुपातिक हिस्सेदारी में कमी आई है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह बढ़ी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Nuclear households are single family units that are smaller than the traditional joint family setups.

RISE IN RURAL AREAS – REASONS

1. economic growth has finally reached rural areas leading to newer opportunities outside agriculture and resulting nuclear families.
2. fragmentation of land has led to fragmentation of agricultural households.
3. spread of basic literacy and education has led to a wave of liberalism and resultant breakdown
4. rural to rural migration is also on the rise as is urban to rural migration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

DECLINE IN URBAN AREAS

1. Increasing opportunities in urban areas have led to migration from rural areas and resultant change of families to joint structure.
2. It is a post modernist trend observed in other developed societies.
3. Increasing cost of living in urban areas has led to return of joint families to reduce spending and achieve economies of scale
4. As women are becoming empowered it is becoming acceptable for them to look after their original family and live together.
5. As women go out to work they need familial support to look after children and housework.

These are the primary reasons.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

असाहचर्य, न कि तलाक, भारत में अधिकांश महिलाओं के लिए विवाह विच्छेद का एक प्रमुख रूप है। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच तलाक की दर में सुस्पष्ट अंतर क्यों हैं।

Separation is the legal process under which a couple are not staying together but are not yet divorced.

Marriage → Separation → Divorce

Reasons

① Stigma associated with divorce prevents couples from taking this step. Society looks down on divorced people.

② Legal procedure for finalising a divorce is tiresome. It requires a period of cohabitation, for both parties to agree to terms and is long drawn out.

③ With separation there is a hope of reconciliation and this prevents final dissolution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Divorce requires settling of 'Streedhan', gifts, property given at time of ~~marriage~~ wedding which is cumbersome and involves families of the couple
5. women in India are not empowered enough and at times not aware of legal recourse available to them.

REASON FOR DIFFERENCE IN RATES

1. higher in urban areas compared to rural.
2. higher in North East and South compared to North
3. higher in rich states compared to poor

because:

① women are more empowered socially in rich states/urban areas
② Divorce is more socially acceptable in these regions
③ whether women are working or not is also a consideration
④ level of education is directly related to incidence of divorce
⑤ Prevalence of patriarchy and institutes like Khap Panchayat prevent divorces.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. **(150 WORDS) 10**

धूल भरी आंधियों के प्रभाव का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवलोकित धूल भरी आंधियों की वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Dust storms are the windy, dust and sand ladden events that have become common. Geographically diverse cities like Delhi, Mumbai etc. all have witnessed them.

IMPACT

① economic loss is caused due to loss of property
② loss of life in case of severe storm.
③ harms physical infrastructure like buildings
④ critical infrastructure like electric lines face disruption
⑤ lead to psychological distress as well
⑥ cause pollution and harm visibility

REASONS

① land degradation has led to increase in poor quality soils leading to dust formation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Increasing desertification also a cause.

(3) Deforestation frees up soil covered by forests previously

(4) Enhanced climate change is aggravating all of the above

(5) Erratic monsoons lead to drying up of water resources and lead to loss of moisture

(6) Urban heat islands and activities like:

- construction
- vehicular pollution
- dust from industries

All increase likelihood of dust storms.

There is a need to make an integrated policy to address the problem of dust storms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. **(150 WORDS) 10**

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India's drainage system primarily constitutes of:

Himalayan rivers | Peninsular rivers | others eg. Luni

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE:

① Geological evolution active
② changes in rock structure
③ Plate tectonics, specifically formation of Himalayas, movement of Indian plate across Tethys sea etc.
④ Paleological occurrences.
⑤ Physiographic structure eg. which side is country tilted to etc.

EVOLUTION OF HIMALAYAN RIVERS

① initially they formed one big river from Brahmaputra to Indus. 2 chief events changed that:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Upheaval of the Delhi Ridge and Potwar plateau that acts as divide for Ganga-Indus

→ The deepening of Malda fault led to diversion of Ganga and Brahmaputra waters to Bay of Bengal

EVOLUTION OF PENINSULAR RIVERS

Three key events transpired:

1. During Himalayan formation faulting happened at edge of Deccan plateau leading to trough formation for river Narmada and Tapi.
2. The western coast became a submerged coast.
3. Symmetry changed, it appeared from North West to South East.

All this contributed to evolution of drainage pattern eventime.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.

(150 WORDS) 10

बागानी कृषि की विशेषताओं और इसके समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है, इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Plantation Agriculture is the process of growing commercial crops at large scale

FEATURES

1. Usually crops of high commercial value are grown
2. It is monoculture format
3. Requires government approval
4. Is both labor and capital intensive in nature

PROBLEMS FACED

1. Labor in plantations faces disc conditions eg. tea gardens of Assam
2. Monoculture prevents fine value of forest from being harvested
3. Leads to inequity in agriculture as small and marginal farmers don't even them
4. Quality ascertainment and standardisation a problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

BENEFITS OF PALM OIL

1. Is environmentally more sustainable.
2. will help reduce dependence on imports
3. can acts as substitute to other vegetable oils.
4. can grow in varying climatic conditions and thus highly resilient

CHALLENGES

1. High level of imports
2. Lack of awareness about its virtues.
3. ~~Not~~ more suitable to southern India.
4. Non availability of processing and refinery capacities.

The National Mission on oil palm aims to address these above challenges.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. **(250 WORDS) 15**

प्रथम शताब्दी ईस्वी के आसपास विकसित होने वाली गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Indian history is full of diverse cultural and art schools. Primary among these are the Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools.

	Gandhara	Mathura	Amravati
1. Origin and Patronage	Developed during the rule of Kushanas and Indo Greeks.	Developed distinctively under the Kushanas	Developed during the Satavahanas and Ikkvakus etc.
2. Influence	Influenced by Greek and Roman architecture and cultural practices	Influenced by local cultural practices	Influenced by the Buddhist culture and architecture in the region
3. Religion promoted	Gandhara school of art majorly ~~had~~ patronised Budhism.	Sculptures of all key religions like Budhism, Hinduism etc. were found.	Mostly patronised Budhism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

	Gandhara	Mathura	Amravati
4. Stone used	Grey and blue sandstone	Red sandstone	white marble
5. Features	• Budhha here had curly hair like Greek gods • Eyes were semi open and protruding • standing posture • not too much ornamentation	• Budhha here was in sitting position • with elaborately styled chakra	• Showed emotion via sculpture • small sized
6. Unique features	• First school to make idols of Buddha and personalize him	• Had subschools like : Sarnath with slight variations	• Influenced local Buddhism
7. Key finds	Tall structures like the Buddha statue at Bamiyan	• Budhha statue at Sultanpur • Yakshini of Didarganj	• small miniature Buddha sculptures found

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus these schools of art show different stories of origin & evolution. They together form our composite culture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

भारत में अंग्रेज न केवल क्षेत्रीय विजय और राजस्व पर नियंत्रण चाहते थे; अपितु वे यह भी मानते थे कि उनका 'मूल निवासियों को सभ्य बनाने', उनके रीति-रिवाजों और मूल्यों को परिवर्तित करने का एक सांस्कृतिक मिशन भी था। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Britishers came to India ~~as~~ not only in search of economic resources and territories but for a greater mission.

As Britishers as colonisers

→ They choked the sea lanes of trade and monopolised them

→ made claims on and captured Indian property

→ went to war to protect and expand territory

→ made ~~subje~~ residents of these colonies their subjects via various policies like paramountcy etc.

→ used East India company to act as a point of colonialism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Britishers as revenue exploiters

→ Deindustrialised India and weakened key industries like handicrafts.

→ made India a home for their exports and a source of raw materials

→ Transfers from India in the form of drain of wealth weakened the country. This includes the home charges

→ ~~Acto~~ capital invested in India was foreign and returns from it were also ~~foreig~~ sent to foreigners.

→ cheap labor from India was exploited.

Britishers cultural mission

→ As per the theory of 'white man's burden' the Britishers colonial adventure had a bigger purpose attached to it. This cultural mission included the following things.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ To spread English education as oriental education was sub par and weak
→ To spread the virtues of modern civilisation to otherwise medieval lands
→ To spread Christianity which was done by allowing christian missionaries in Charter Act of 1813
→ To modernise the socio-religious beliefs of the region which they did till 1857. outlawing of Sati in 1829 is a key example of this
→ Education was spread by Charles Wood's dispatch, 1854
→ To expand Rule of law via initiatives like McCaulay's code

However, as written by Dadabhai Naoroji in 'The Drain Rule of India', the extent of this cultural mission was to make a subservient nation pliable to British needs. This too they reversed after 1857 revolt.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. **(250 WORDS) 15**

जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी के निकट सहयोगी होने के बावजूद, दोनों के बीच राज्य की भूमिका और इसके नियंत्रण की सीमा के संबंध में अर्थपूर्ण मतभेद थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In 1941 mahatma Gandhi annointed Jawaharlal Nehru as his moral successor after years of working together. Despite this there were significant differences between the two —

1. Nehru had openly committed himself to the economic philosophy of socialism while Gandhiji saw virtue in both socialism and capitalism
2. As per Nehru state would be the prime mover for industrialisation whereas Gandhiji believed in the idea of cottage industries and empowering villages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. As per Nehru state owned collective resources and would play an important role in allocating them. Gandhiji instead propounded the theory of Trusteeship and believed resources belonged to all.

4. ~~for~~ Nehru did not trust the civil servants of erstwhile British India whereas for Gandhiji they were essential for continuity.

5. Nehru wanted the presence of state in key sectors like industrialisation, agriculture etc. Gandhiji on the other hand promoted a people led model of development with ideas like cooperatives being important

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Nehru envisaged state to have more powers while Gandhiji wanted to limit its presence

Thus there were key differences in the:

- economical
- political
- social

Role of state.

as envisaged by both Gandhi ji and Jawaharlal Nehru

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. **(250 WORDS) 15**

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में चीन-सोवियत दरार के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, शीत युद्ध पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As the two nations where communism first developed and succeeded, China and USSR were close allies up to the second half of 20th century.

REASONS FOR SPLIT

① Ideological differences
There began to emerge key differences in type of communism in two countries:

USSR	China
Believed in a worker led revolution	Focused on a Peasant led revolution with focus on communes.

② Personality clashes
Between strong personality of USSR's Joseph Stalin and China's Mao Zedong.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Realignment
USSR stayed neutral in the 1961 Indo-China war. USSR and India ~~the~~ signed a friendship treaty. ~~This decad~~ in 1971.
This decade ended with closer US-China ties beginning from the ping pong diplomacy

④ Border/land disputes
In the area around River Amur and islands in Pacific Ocean like Kuril islands

IMPACT ON COLD WAR

① USSR lost a key ally in its fight against United states of America

② The split weakened USSR and strengthened ~~China~~ USA with China inching closer to USA.

③ The time and resources USSR spent on cold war weakered it while China

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

used this period to strengthen itself and become an economic giant.

② It ultimately resulted in the loss of USA in cold war and collapse of soviet union. while USA became a hegemony.

In recent times China and Russia have reconciled given their presence on different fora like BRIC, RIC, Shangai Cooperation organisation. along with various summits (bilateral)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. **(250 WORDS) 15**

इतिहास ने इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है कि भारत में लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

Writing in 1975, after emergency, BBC writer had predicted the failure of the democratic experiment in India. Despite that, after 70 years India continues to flourish as a democracy.

Why it was expected to fail?
- Possible majoritarianism
- large population
- Regional identities
- cultural and linguistic differences
- Poor level of civic and general education

ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR DEMOCRACY

① Uninterrupted elections held with the 16th Lok Sabha in office now.

② Independent assessors like United Nations have vouched for free and fair electoral process.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ High level of voter turnout
④ Deepening of democracy via the 3 tiers of federal government in 73rd and 74th amendment Act.
Central State Local
⑤ Empowering citizens to participate in democratic process via:
- Free and independent media
- Enabling laws like Right to Information Act, social audit etc.
- Supporting institutional structure that includes independent judiciary
⑥ Giving voice to the downtrodden
eg. 44% elected Panchayati Raj institution representatives are women and there is reservation for SC, ST, OBCs.
⑦ Economic growth

CHALLENGES

① In the initial years there was low level of political education, which has developed over time.
② Low amounts of resources available to conduct elections eg. human resources, financial resources etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Democratic process is subject to elite capture via:
- money power
- crime in politics
- Nepotism

④ ~~Office~~ elected officials ignore citizens demands after elections

⑤ Unity is threatened by divisions on various lines:
- caste
- religion
- region
- gender

⑥ only 12% at Parliament level women

⑦ India ranks 138/180 on Press Freedom Index 2017, implying weak freedom of expression

⑧ Emergency in 1975 was biggest challenge to our democracy

⑨ terrorist activities like Khalistani movement, attack on Parliament etc.

⑩ various scams like Tehelka's cash for vote scam etc.

Thus while democracy has deepened over time we have faced many challenges and continue to do so.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. **(250 WORDS) 15**

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में कामकाजी महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

India's working women face multiple challenges.

KEY ISSUES

① Low labor force participation rate - At 27%, it is still not considered acceptable for women to work

② Gender Based wage gap is still high with International Labor organisation rating India at 130/181 countries

③ Security provided is poor:

social security
eg. creches, maternity leaves, toilet for women

physical security
eg. safe working environment, proper things etc.

④ women face the invisible glass ceiling and are forced to stay in middle management level especially after career breaks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) They face a double burden of doing both household work and office work.
(6) Still exists social stigma when it comes to working.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

(1) Enacted Equal Remuneration Act 1976 to ensure equal pay for equal work.
(2) Enacted Prevention of Sexual offences at work place act 2012 to provide workplace security and respite against crime.
(3) Schemes like SHE BOX etc. aim to provide women platform for complaints.
(4) Vocational training and loans are provided under various schemes to promote working women:

- MUDRA – 75% loans to women
- National livelihood mission – promotes women's self help groups
- Stand up India
- SKILL India etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Government provides facilities like working women's hostels, creches etc. to support women
(6) Shops and establishments Act was recently ammended to provide security to women.
(7) Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2017 has been enacted –
→ increased maternity leave from 12 weeks to more than ILO recommended 26 weeks
→ mandates firms to not discriminate against pregnant women
→ They can get extended maternity leave as well
→ creches made compulsory for firms with more than 50 workers.
→ paid maternity leave.

There is further need to legalise paternity leave and ease return of women after maternity. Women can add up to 25% to India's GDP as per IMF's chief and thus must be supported.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को एक जल-दबावग्रस्त राष्ट्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने की ओर अग्रसर किया है। साथ ही, इस संकट को टालने के लिए संधारणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

A water stressed nation is one where per capita availability of water is less than 1700 ~~per day~~ per. BCM/year.

FACTORS

I Demand side:

a) Pricing – water is given at subsidised rates to key consuming sector of agriculture leading to over exploitation.

b) ~~Issue~~ Externality:
since it is a common resource it is over exploited by people

c) Increasing demand
As Indian economy grows key sectors like agriculture, leather, textile, industries need more water.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

II Supply side:

a) No control over extent of ground water exploitation

b) ~~key suppl~~ weakening of monsoons due to climate change has reduced water availability

c) successive years of droughts in 2015 and 2016 led to drying of aquifers.

d) Climate change leading to drying.

III weak regulatory structure

SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS —

① ECONOMIC :

→ There is a need to use incentive tools like taxes and rebates to change water use behaviour

→ pricing reforms are needed to charge individuals according to ability to pay.

② TECHNOLOGICAL :

→ New technologies like geospatial imaging is needed for better Aquifer mapping

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Promote traditional structures like kuls.
→ Need to promote rainwater harvesting
→ Recycling of waste water to be promoted and developed.
→ Debate interlinking of Rivers project further.

③ GOVERNANCE REFORMS
→ Create a National water commission for integrated look at water
→ Need to move water from state subject to concurrent list to better address collective problems
→ erstwhile Central Groundwater Board and central Water Commission to be merged to look at water holistically.

[water = ground water + surface water]

→ Agricultural reforms needed to reduce water dependence and reduce Net water exported.
→ River basin approach.

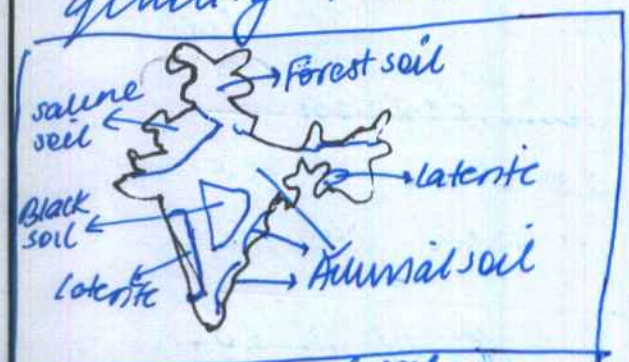
As per World Bank India will face acute shortage by 2050. Mihir Shah panel recommendations should be adhered to. reverse problem

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. **(250 WORDS) 15**

मृदा स्वास्थ्य के ह्रास की रोकथाम खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। मृदा की गुणवत्ता में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इसके सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Soil is a key input in the agricultural process as it provides nutrients and moisture for growth. Arresting decline in quality thus becomes important.



Different types of soils in India

As seen here India has different types of soils and massive variations:

Types
- Saline
- Peaty
- Feeble
- eroded

REGIONAL VARIATIONS

1. The desert area in North West has saline soil as does the degraded area. This soil is loamy but low on nutrients.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Forest soils are acidic and low on nutrients and face erosion.
3. Peaty soils have high level of organic material; yet suit only a few types of crops
4. Alluvial soil in agriculture intensive regions like Punjab Haryana have suffered high level of quality degradation and skewed N:P:K ratio due to overuse of fertilizers
5. Laterite soil in southern regions is ~~also~~ iron rich but poor on other nutrients.
6. Black soil in regions of Deccan Trap has high calcium content but needs aeration

MEASURES BY GOVERNMENT

① Soil Health Card Scheme –
Aim to provide farmers with information about their soil quality and ideal fertilizer prescriptions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture : 2nd subcomponent includes soil quality improvement including practices like mulching.

③ Paramparagat Krishi Kalyan Yojana
Aims to promote organic farming in 50,000 clusters

④ Technological assistance
provided by ministry and ICAR via agricultural universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras etc. for research on soil quality

⑤ Integrated scheme for irrigation
It has an on farm component that aims to improve soil moisture and prevent erosion.

Thus many steps have been taken to protect soil quality. Structural solutions which are region specific and localised need to be further promoted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: **15**

निम्नलिखित परिघटनाओं और भारतीय मानसून पर उनके प्रभाव का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए:

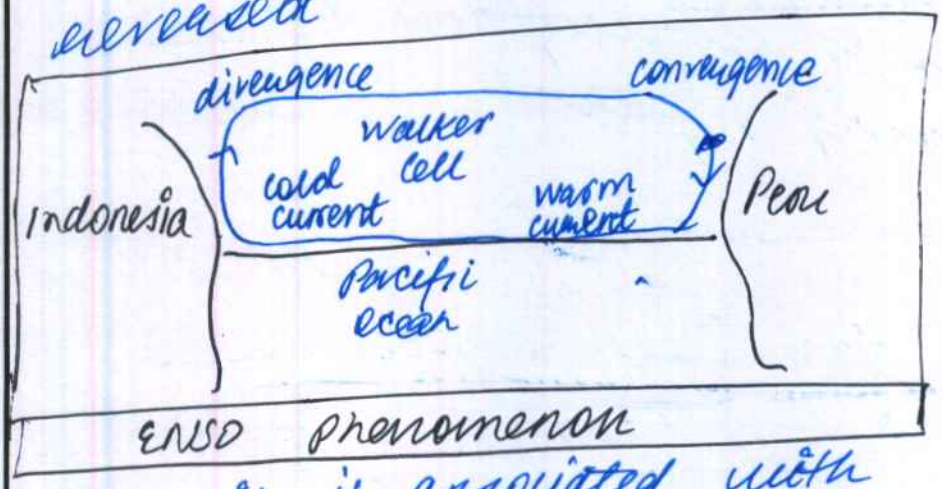
(a) ENSO (एन्सो)

(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)

(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

a) ENSO

→ El Nino Southern Oscillation is a coupled tropospheric and oceanic current phenomenon where the walker cell becomes reversed.



→ Thus it is associated with weakening of Peruvian cold current with warm current leading to rains in Peru while the western Pacific Ocean suffers from drought like conditions

→ It changes climate across various regions like Mexico, USA, Australia.

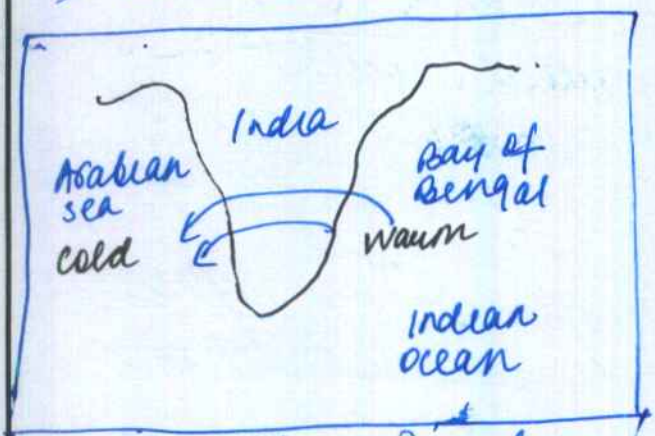
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ In India it leads to weakening of monsoons and is historically associated with drought like conditions.

b) Madden Julian oscillation

→ It is a medium atmospheric and oceanic climate phenomenon.
→ More frequent than El Nino
→ Causes disruption to ongoing patterns.

c) Indian Ocean Dipole



Indian Ocean Dipole

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- IOD is a coupled atmospheric and oceanic phenomenon that includes warming of Bay of Bengal compared to Arabian sea when it is a positive Dipole
- It leads to ~~monsoons~~ rains in India when Arabian sea is warmer
- It has a wind movement too
- It nullifies the affect of a ENSO when witnessed and presents drought.

All 3 along with El Nino Modiki, La Nina etc. are important when predicting monsoons and weather.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के CFCs के प्रमुख उत्सर्जक होने के बावजूद, ओजोन छिद्र निर्माण की परिघटना मुख्य रूप से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी बसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ozone hole is gaping hole in stratosphere witnessed over the Antarctic ocean.

CAUSES OF FORMATION & PROCESS -

① emission of pollutants like freon gases:

- chloro fluro carbons
- sulfur hexachloride SF_6
- other gases

key emitters are:

- refrigerators
- cooling agents
- airplanes
- air conditioners
- rubber industry

As most of these activities occur in tropical regions they are biggest contributors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② They ~~form~~ need polar stratospheric clouds for these CFCs to condense on which leads to following reaction -

a) freeing of Cl. (Chlorine)

b) $O_3 + Cl \longrightarrow O_2 + O$
(Ozone) (chlorine) (oxygen)

Thus this way the ozone is broken down.

This happens only over the Antarctic as polar stratospheric clouds are formed only here during the winter season allowing chlorine to be free and initiating above reaction. Ozone depletion then happens in early spring which follows the winter.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO LATHER		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25609
Center	JP	Date	21/8/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. (150 words) 10

opposition is the second largest party elected to Parliament led by leader of opposition.

ROLE PLAYED:

1. Hold government accountable by critiquing their policies
2. Ensure ~~so~~ interests of total population are represented in Parliament.
3. Provide divergent viewpoints as key inputs into policy
4. ~~As~~ Has its members as chairpersons of important committees like Public accounts committee to keep government in check
5. Debate and deliberation which is the spirit of any democracy is promoted
6. Part of important appointment processes like that of lokpal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

shadow ~~parliament~~ cabinet as existent in British polity constitutes of opposition leaders who act as alternatives to actual ministers of cabinet.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS:

① Alternate government is readily available in case of dissolution. This will ensure stability.

② Opposition can play a ~~bet~~ more deliberated role

③ will help keep government accountable and in check

④ shadow cabinet can produce alternate policies to improve our political discourse.

Thus it can be helpful in a country like India and thus must be ~~dete~~ discussed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

Constitution of India under Article 32 recognises the right to constitutional remedies as a key fundamental rights.

under this supreme court can issue writs. under article 226 this power to issue writs is also expanded to high court.

Types of writs

1. Mandamus
2. Quo-warranto
3. Certiorari
4. Prohibition

NATURE

These writs are directions by the court to:

- individual
- corporations
- courts
- Administrative institutions eg. tribunals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- They aim to prevent violation of fundamental rights if issued by supreme Court
- High Court can issue writs for other purposes as well

SIGNIFICANCE

1. Prevents violation of rights of individual
2. ensure supremacy of constitution
3. Prevent institutions from overstepping their mandates eg. in Prohibition Lower courts are prohibited from action
4. promotes individual liberty

therefore they are extremely important part of our constitution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. (150 words) 10

NITI Aayog was established in 2015 as a public policy think tank of government by dismantling Planning Commission.

OBJECTIVES:

① To promote cooperative federalism across levels of government and between them via Team India Hub
② To foster spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship via its knowledge hub
③ To provide and conduct research on challenges facing India to govt.
④ To provide policy inputs and recommendations.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. Unique model of cooperative federalism developed in its governing council.
2. Has developed various indicators to promote competitive federalism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like: Water management index, performance of health index etc.

3. key model laws formed like model land leasing act, Model Agriculture Products and livelihood management Act

4. key reports released on various subjects like simultaneous elections

5. centre of the Start up India revolution via Atal Innovation Mission

MEASURES NEEDED:

1. make recommendations more localised to be suitable
2. More personnel needed as currently has only 4 full time members
3. consultation with public should be mandated.
4. states should set up similar think tanks to improve quality of research.

NITI Aayog is India's unique invention and must be strengthened for better performance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment.

(150 words) 10

Article 356 of President's rule is to be implemented only when:

→ Art 355 - failure of constitution in state

→ Art 365 - failure to follow centre's order.

However in real world it is misused by many as seen in Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in 2016. Bommai case acts as a clarity provider in such cases:

① Article 356 to only be recommended after a floor test is conducted to see whether government has support or not.

② To not be implemented in case of failure of administrative machinery or any such non

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

constitutional issues.

(3) Article 356 to be a last resort ~~and stay a dead letter~~

(4) Governor appointed should be independent, from outside the state and apolitical

(5) Assembly can only be suspended not dissolved,

(6) The same government to be reformed if court finds proclamation to be frivolous.

Thus instead of using Article 356 as a means to punish rival parties in power and destabilising the country, Bommai judgement should be followed in letter and spirit

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5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

media is the fourth pillar of any democracy. Good governance has many dimensions:

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Responsiveness
- Citizen centric etc.

SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE TWO:

① Free press can help hold a government accountable by:

- analysing policy
- ensuring objectivity
- preventing sensationalism

② Press plays an important role in perception management in the public about various policies.

③ It can also provide information and create awareness among citizens about government initiatives.

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(4) A key part of good governance is to ensure Right to information of public. Free Press can help here too.

(5) Promoting free press will lead to development of multiple opinions and view points. This can act as ~~input~~ input in policy making process.

India ranks low on the Press Freedom Index by Reporters without borders. It is important to develop a free press for better governance.

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6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words) 10**

Self help groups are a collection of people who come together to avail benefits like credit, vocational training etc.

CURRENT MODEL

under the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Mission and various other scheme like NABARD's SHG-bank linkage program SHGs are formed to:

- inculcate habit of savings
- reduce need of ~~credit~~ collateral
- increase access to credit

→ financial inclusion

From here to evolve SHGs into viable enterprises following steps are needed to be taken –

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① Provide vocational training to members
② Link them to start up India incubators etc. to promote entrepreneurship
③ Improve risk appetite of members.
④ Ensure loans availed are not for personal reasons but for capital development
⑤ Women ~~non~~ SHGs should focus on cottage industries, like textile, khadi etc. to promote entrepreneurship
⑥ There is a need to focus on social empowerment of these women to encourage entrepreneurship.

Adhering to above will ensure SHGs become engines of rural growth and women entrepreneurship as seen in cases like SEWA and Kudumbshree

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

higher education is India constitutes of various institutes:

higher education institutes
- Centre universities
- State univ
- Deemed universities
- Institutes of national importance
- Private universities

It is true that our higher education system focuses more on:

- Central Universities like DU, JNU
- Institutes of National Importance like IITs, NITs
- Autonomous institutes like IIMs

The RUSA schemes aims to correct the above inequity by focusing on —
+ infrastructure development in all universities

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- Transferring funds to state for their universities
- emphasis on increasing higher education enrolment from current 24% to 30%.
- equitable regional development in higher education.

In addition to recent schemes like Graded Autonomy Plan or World class institutes, there is a need to look at other institutes. Yashpal committee recommendation on higher education must be implemented for that

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation.
(150 words) 10

As per economic survey 2017-18, 44% elected PRI's representatives are women. It has played key role in political empowerment of women –

① ~~Article 73~~ Constitutional 73rd and 74th Amendment Act reserve 33% seats for women

② Similarly seats are also reserved for heads of panchayats etc.

③ By bringing government to doorsteps PRIs have aided political empowerment of women.

④ Gram Sabha, which is a key PRI, also includes all adult women, giving them voice and an opportunity to be heard.

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MEASURES :

① Sarpanch Pati syndrome
This should be prevented by empowering elected female politician

② Training and support
Special training and support should be provided to these women

③ Reservation :
Reservation for women should also be provided at higher levels of government - Constitutional Amendment Bill 108th must be passed for this.

④ Social change
Taboos associated with women's participation should be addressed head on.

Only when women are equally represented in politics will meaningful development happen.

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9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. (150 words) 10

strategic autonomy is ability to ensure a country has freedom and autonomy to decide its own actions, policies and decisions. It stems from National sovereignty. strategic autonomy ensures decisions which are taken are in best interest of nation and not influenced by others.

India being a country that follows non alignment has always been strategically autonomous. as is visible in its recent developments as well —

1. Despite partnering with israel we voted against israel condemning it at UNHRC.

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2. While USA is a key partner of India we didn't vote for US when they announced shifting of Israel's capital, at UN
3. While our interests with China clash in various spheres like security we partner with them on forums like WTO.
4. India has equal and flourishing relations with cold war rivals Russia and USA
5. We have developed a special relation with UK despite them being erstwhile colonisers.

These are all outcomes of our strategic autonomy that prevents loss of sovereignty.

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10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA and BRICS are key institutions for India's multialignment.

IBSA

- members - India, Brazil, South Africa
- Since 2004 when they came together to develop a fund

BRICS

- members - Brazil, China, Russia, India, South Africa
- since - 2001 when Jim O'Neil identified them

Despite IBSA's members also being part of BRICS there is key difference in orientation

① Origin: BRICS is a grouping of fast growing economies of the world that came together to ensure equity in global development

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IBSA on the other hand is a grouping of three developing countries with similar challenges like poverty, hunger etc

② Tools:
~~While~~ BRICS uses platforms like annual meetings, New Development Bank etc to foster economic development. IBSA uses its IBSA fund for poverty instead.

③ Purpose:
BRICS aims to provide a platform for these countries to come together. It aims to improve bargaining power of the nations.
IBSA on the other hand focuses on SOUTH SOUTH cooperation among developing countries to overcome common challenges.
Thus both are different but relevant for India.

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11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness.
(250 words) 15

Alternate Dispute (ADR) Redressal mechanisms that are unconventional and different from the traditional means of justice delivery like courts.

VARIOUS MODES IN INDIA –

① Arbitration – Third party that process ~~con~~ has no control on ~~award~~ but only award

② mediation – opposite of arbitration, under Arbitration and conciliation Act 1996.

③ Negotiation / Conciliation – Out of court settlements

④ Nyaya Adalats – under 2008 Nyaya Adalat Act

⑤ Lok Adalats – under National Legal Service Authority Act 1987

⑥ Others – like Nyay Apke Dwar Yojana

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PROBLEMS FACED

① Lack of awareness: About availability of ADR mechanism

② Lack of infrastructure and resources - that prevent these ADR mechanisms from developing

③ Appeal culture - Appeals to decisions via ADR mechanism make the process redundant

④ Public nature - Some of these like Nyaya Panchayats and Lok Adalats are public in nature and don't prevent info ~~public~~ from becoming public

⑤ Overburdened - Just like traditional means these too are overburdened

⑥ No compulsion - In many cases ADR is not compulsory.

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SOLUTIONS

① There is a need to formulate a nationwide policy promoting ADR

② Need to train more personnel ~~and~~ in ADR mechanisms

③ Need to reform the LOK Adalat and Nyaya Adalats by providing more resources, holding more frequently etc.

④ The Arbitration and Reconciliation Amendment Bill 2016 must be passed to strengthen system.

WAY FORWARD

Recommendations of the BN Srikrishna Panel need to be adopted to promote ADR and make India an international centre of arbitration.

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12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

Article 19 of the constitution places restriction of contempt of court as a restriction to freedom of expression. Article 226 and others allow Supreme Court and High Court to punish for their contempt as per contempt of courts Act 1971.

Contempt is defined as ~~no~~ twofold:

Civil
To disobey and not follow orders from a particular court

Criminal
To malign the reputation and dignity of a court by words and other actions.

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MUCH NEEDED TOOL

① Protects dignity of courts which are the final interpreter of constitution and final destination in any journey for justice

② Empowers judges against misdoings of others.

③ Reduces pressure on judiciary to be affected by others or to be biased

④ ~~Ensures~~ Civil contempt is punished to ensure decree of the law is followed and thus rule of law prevails.

Despite the above. there are concerns regarding contempt powers of court as—

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① It has a chilling effect as freedom of speech is harmed
② May allow judges to carry out personal vendetta in the garb of punishment.
③ Since 'contempt' is not well defined it may lead to vague and arbitrary interpretations
④ making public representation against courts a criminal misconduct is wrong and disproportionate.

Thus while ensuring independence, dignity of judiciary is important it should not imply absolute powers. ∴ there is a need to ~~that~~ re-~~over~~look the powers while preserving basic features.

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13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? (250 words) 15

Criminalisation of politics is a reality in India. It includes various dimensions.

- More than 30% MPs have been accused of crimes as per ADR
- Presence of black money / illegal funds.
- Associated crimes like booth capturing, links to organised crime etc.

Key concern because —
- Harms political discourse
- Harms democracy
- Leads to unfair elections
- Prevents honest people from joining
- Leads to power politics

Role played by Supreme Court

1. Various judicial pronouncements have helped —

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1. PUCL v/s Union of India 2003
Requires detailed information disclosure by those filing for nomination for elections

2. Lily Thomas case 2014
Sec 8 of Representation of People Act amended taking away right to appeal and delay justice of elected officials accused of crimes.

3. Abhiram Singh v/s CD Commachen 2017
Sec 123 (3) of ROPA 1951 interpreted to make instigation on basis of religion a criminal offence etc.

ELECTION COMMISION

① Has requested government to amend Sec 58 of ROPA 1951 to make countermanding of polls due to booth capturing possible
② made government reduce maximum amount of anonymous payments to 2000 from ₹ 20,000
③ Has observers and independent machinery to ensure integrity of elections

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(4) Requires elected officials and political parties to submit detailed financial information.

ROLE OF MEDIA

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
(1) Hold politicians accountable by critiquing policies	(1) As per EC paid news should be made a punishable offence.
(2) Sting operations to catch the accused.	(2) media channels at times owned by politicians harming objectivity
(3) coverage based on facts and objectivity can improve ~~alienate~~ the political discourse	(3) Used to channel funds to politics
	(4) TRP race promotes false promises in elections.

CONCLUSION:
media must play the role of a responsible, independent watchdog.. EC's other recommendations like banning convicts from contesting should be contemplated.

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14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. (250 words) 15

National commission for minorities was established as a statutory body under National Commission for minorities Act (NCM).

MAADATE :

① To safeguard the interests of religious minorities in India
② Suo Moto take up cases of wrongdoing against minorities
③ Submit reports ~~on~~ to ~~the~~ government
④ Provide advise to government when required
⑤ ensuring promises made to minorities in terms of law, schemes, policies etc are fulfilled!

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CHALLENGES FACED

① Lack of constitutional status implying it is not at par with NC for scheduled Castes/Tribes

② Lack of independent investigating machinery

③ Lack of awareness about its existence

④ Appointments being made on basis of spoils system

⑤ Division of power with other institutes like:

special officer of linguistic minorities

National commission for minority education institutions

⑥ Does not have powers of a civil court.

⑦ Advice only recommendatory in nature and not binding.

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SUGGESTED MEASURES

① Increase budgetary allocation to ensure strategic independence from government of the day

② Report can be submitted for consideration of parliament to ensure detailed scrutiny

③ To be provided with ~~detailed~~ investigative machinery

④ Appointment criterion to be well established and stated in advance

⑤ Make policy consultation with NCM ~~for~~ mandatory for policies wrt minorities

CONCLUSION - Our constitution promises protection ~~of~~ and equal development of minorities. This NCM should be strengthened to make that a reality.

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15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. (250 words) 15

Government has invited applications from private sector for 10 Joint secretary level posts.

Allowing that lateral entry is an important step as —

① It will promote competition within bureaucracy. This will improve performance.

② It will bring experts required for policy formulation

③ It will reduce dependence on generic bureaucratic cadre

④ will bring in energy of private sector.

However it is an ad hoc solution to the problems of the bureaucracy. Thus while being important it will

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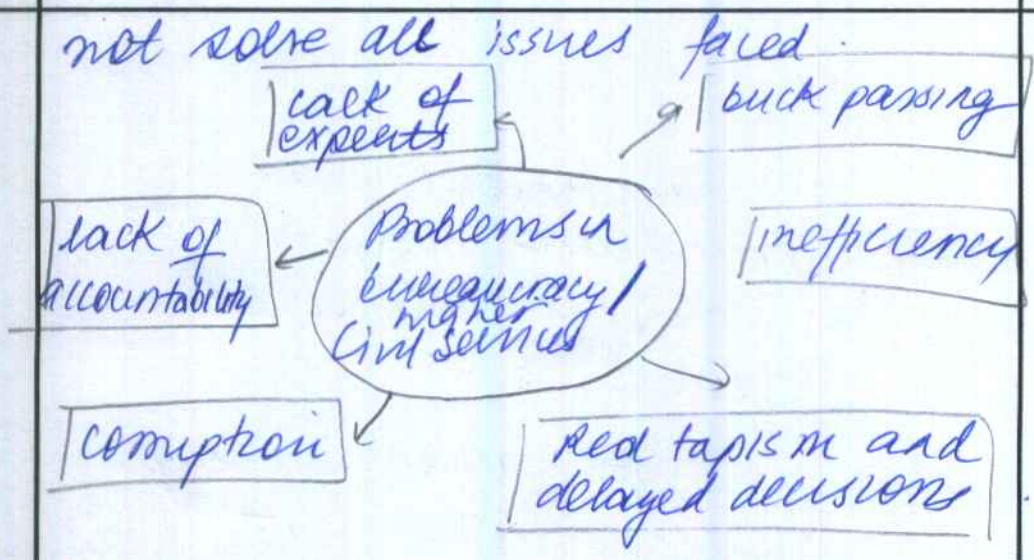
not solve all issues faced.



BROADER REFORM are needed to address the above:

① Recruitment:
→ As stated in Hota committee report this system needs to be revamped
→ Emphasis to be increased on leadership aptitude

② Training:
→ Instead of learning focus to be on overall development

③ Specialisation:
As per Surendra Nath committee report specialisation should be allowed after few years on field.

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(4) Independence:
To ensure independence from politicians recommendations of 2nd ARC committee report and supreme Court judgements like establishing civil services board are needed

(5) Governance:
To improve governance, reduce corruption etc. focus should now to be on citizen led and citizen centric governance with use of tools like technology

(6) Performance review:
focus should be on 360° performance review to ensure merit based promotions at higher levels of judiciary

Way forward:
Higher level judiciary is not only policy implentor but maker. While lateral entry does solve some issues, more reforms are needed for better governance.

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16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words) 15**

Government with NITI Aayog has launched the Transformation of Aspiration districts program with special emphasis on 115 backward districts in the country.

BROAD CONTOURS

① 115 districts to be covered
② focus on specific sectors
- health
- education
- agriculture
- skilling

③ will use 49 key performance indicators as KPIs to track progress in these districts.

It addresses backwardness in the country by focusing more on backward regions.

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to ensure balanced regional development

NOVEL STRATEGY

① Identification:
The 115 districts have been identified in a transparent manner ~~to~~ basing decision on DATA

② Strategy –
It is based on 3 pillars of:

Collaboration	Convergence	Competition
Across various ministries to ensure saturation. One Prabhari officer has been appointed per district to ensure this.	various schemes and interventions are being clubbed together for best results.	Between various districts is being promoted by using KPIs to track progress and reward it.

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③ Sectoral approach
emphasis on specific sectors is ~~[illegible]~~ being laid. These are sectors which are more crucial for backward regions

④ Use of technology
In addition to being data driven, technology like KPIs is being used to ensure ~~eg~~ transparency and better performance measurement.

Thus it is a novel approach to ensure 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas'. This will go a long way in ensuring mission Antyodaya, to reduce poverty is succesful.

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17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. (250 words) 15

millenium development goals are 8 goals set for 2000-2015 under the aegis of United Nations..

MDGs on or related to health	India's performance
1. eliminate extreme poverty	India reduced poverty to 21% in 2011 from 42% in 1991
2. Half hunger	Slow progress on this
3. Improve maternal health	India has done so succesfully via schemes like PM matritva sahyog yojana yet MMR is high.
4. Reduce and reverse incidence of AIDS and other diseases	• AIDS - succesful reduction and reversal • others - Malaria etc. have seen slower decline.
5. Child mortality	Slow progress as infant mortality Rate is still high

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To build on these MDGs, Sustainable Development Goals for 2015-2030 have been setup.

Health Related SDGs	Preparedness and India's capacity
1. eliminate all forms of poverty	• economic growth is high
2. eliminate all forms of hunger	• Schemes like NFSA, PDS in place • Yet, stunting is at 38%. • ~~Mission~~ National Nutrition Mission will ensure this
3. Universal Health Care (UHC)	• while India has low doctors and operation bed capacity, National Health Protection scheme aims to ensure UHC
4. Complete gender equality (includes access to ~~unique~~ healthcare to unique needs of female)	Lifecycle approach is being followed to ensure women ~~access~~ get health as baby, adolescent, mother etc.

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5. sanitation for all	under Swacha Bharat Abhiyan government is ensuring capacity is developed for this
6. climate change and associated health issues	India is battling climate change head on under National Action Plan on climate change (eg. Air component will present air pollution which will present Asthma

~~Thus~~ India's capacity is being developed under various schemes and policies to achieve health related SDGs. The National Health Mission acts as the bedrock ~~[illegible]~~ in which basic infrastructure for healthcare is being developed

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18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words) 15**

The Forest Rights Act 2006 was legislated to recognise rights of traditional communities, scheduled tribes etc. who dwell in the forests.

RIGHTS RECOGNISED

① land rights:
- of individual families who have resided for over 75 years. Restricted to 4 sq. ha.
- community land rights - given to collective community

② usage rights:
- given for minor non timber forest produce
- given to individuals as well as communities.

③ Title rights to land

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Each of these rights follows the following hierarchy for deliberation:

Gram Sabha → Forest Committee → District Authority

GAPS IN IMPLEMENTATION

- communities have been awarded forest use rights for livelihood
- however community forest rights i.e rights to land as a community are yet to be provided.
- This is because that acts as a hindrance in developmental activities.

MEASURES TO ADDRESS ISSUES

① strengthen the Gram Sabha to be more decisive and make community rights claims

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2. Prevent interference of forest bureaucracy in allotment of these rights.
3. ensure judicial cases pertaining to these issues are fastracked.

Baigas have become the first community to receive forest community rights recently. This must be expanded to truly empower the forest dwellers

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19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. (250 words) 15

In the post cold war world India and USA have become natural allies.

PROGRESS IN INDIA-US TIES

① Nuclear technology
with the signing of 123 agreement in 2008, India US ties entered a new chapter of cooperation

② Defence cooperation
starting from the Defence Trade and Technology Initiative 2015 to signing of LEMOA by India and India being made a strategic defence partner, defence cooperation is well developing

③ Diplomacy:
• As seen in recent 2+2 dialogue, India-USA diplomacy has deepened over time. ~~This includes~~

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④ Indian Ocean Region (IOR)
via the Malabar exercise and USA's Freedom of Navigation operations we are supporting independence of IOR

⑤ People to people tie (P2P)
India's largest diaspora is in the US. ~~and~~ Track II diplomacy via P2P platforms like US India Business chambers has emerged

Despite the above there are significant divergence on key issues:

① TRADE: Current USA administration has ~~the~~ singled out India with which it has large negative balance of trade. Anti protectionism measures of USA are worrisome.

② WTO: USA and India clash at the WTO routinely due to diverging interest as developed and

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developing countries.

③ MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

The H1-B visa issue in USA is a concern for Indians going there

④ INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

USA wants India to strengthen its IPR regime which can be detrimental to India's growing knowledge economy and industries like Pharma.

⑤ PAKISTAN

USA is a provider of significant aid to Pakistan which is at times directed against India. There is also a difference in position on Kashmir.

As the largest democracy (India) and oldest democracy (USA) it is time that they work out differences and build a better world.

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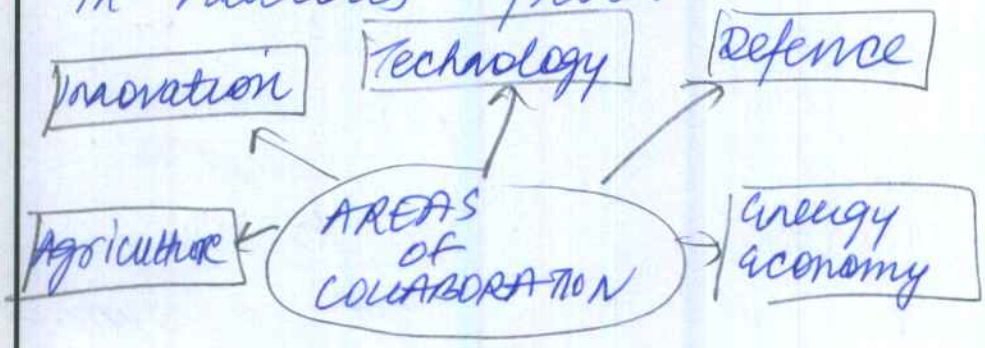
20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

India and Israel have become partners and collaborators in various fields.



Despite the above there are key structural differences between the two—

1. National security situations

India	Israel
• Its chief concerns are Pakistan, China • No ongoing largescale warfare • Large country with multiple concerns	• On going war on its Gaza strip • High instability in the West Asian neighbours like Syria • War with ~~ongoing~~ Palestinian militants and supporters

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2. Worldviews

India	Israel
• Follows Non alignment as a key tool of foreign policy • seeks peaceful coexistence and cooperation • Is a democratic, tolerant nation which welcomes diversity and plurality	• Came together as a nation to protect identity of the Jews • Retaliatory and expansionist at times • Squarely aligned with USA • Denies rights to Palestinians as seen recently

3. No common adversaries

India	Israel
• Its key adversaries are: → China → Pakistan → Naxalites → Terrorists → Insurgents in Kashmir	• Key adversaries → militants → Saudi Arabia → Iran → Iraq → Islamic fundamentalists

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Despite these differences there are growing commonalities like:

- stand against terrorism
- Realpolitik
- growing affinity to USA for both countries
- against Islamic fundamentalism

Due to this unique relationship India chose to oppose Israel at the UN Human Rights Council vote while still collaborating with it on many issues.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO LATHER		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25609
Center	JP	Date	9/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Rajya Sabha's 2007 Rules committee report identified the declining efficacy of Parliament in India. As a key pillar in our political structure this is worrisome.

REASONS :

1. As shown by ADR quality of members of Parliament is declining. 33% have criminal cases against them (29% previously)
2. The amount of time that parliament sits for has been declining to less than 100 days recently.
3. Disruptions ~~cau~~ and protests in parliament have been increasing
4. There has been increasing dependence on subordinated legislation with

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impeuger deliberation.
5. many laws are passed without any discussion using routes like ~~finan~~ money Bill
6. lack of independence of speaker a concern.

SOLUTIONS :
① electoral reforms as per Law commission's 255th report are needed to improve quality of officials
② there is a need to strengthen quality of support staff to help improve scrutiny
③ Law to restrict minimum number of days parliament sits for must be enacted as done in Orissa
④ those causing disruptions must be severely punished for breach of privilege
⑤ speaker's independence must be assured as per Bommai case judgement. As the highest level of deliberation, parliament should be efficient & accountable

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2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Starting from 1958 PRIs became constitutionally recognised with the 73rd amendment act 1993

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Deepened democracy and made government more accessible to citizens
2. Gave representation to the marginalised. eg. women constitute 44% of elected officials of PRIs as per Economic Survey 2018-19
3. Encouraged citizen centric governance via tools like social audit. Powers given to Gram Sabha also important
4. Allowed representation of needs of all

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CONCERNS

1. Funds – ability to raise own funds is minimal as powers are not transferred by state. Further, state doesn't transfer adequate funds as well state finance commission not appointed on time

2. Functions – Powers given are minimal due to lack of devolution. Quality of governance also poor

3. Functionaries – elected officials are of poor quality. There is no redressal available against electoral offences in most states

4. Others – Gram sabha is prone to elite capture. 'Sarpanch Pati' issue exists etc.

Thus PRIs can be said to a success in the making. Schemes like Gram Swaraj Abhiyan aim to strengthen their capacities

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3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 148 of the constitution recognises the CAG as the watchdog of government purse.

ENVISAGED ROLE:

① To audit government's Consolidated fund, contingency fund and Public account.
② same for states
③ To audit government PSUs.
④ It also prescribes format of account keeping
⑤ As conscience keeper it works with Public Accounts committee to conduct:

regulatory audit | legal audit | proprietary audit

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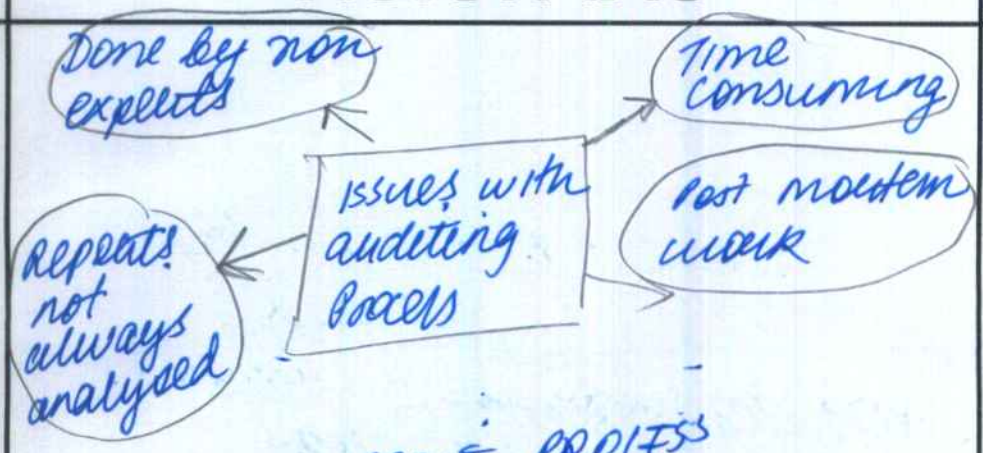

WAYS TO IMPROVE PROCESS

① Concurrent auditing should be instituted to recognise mistakes as soon as they are made

② Subject experts must be hired on contractual basis

③ Reports of CAG should not only be presented in Parliament but debated upon

④ Institutional capacity of CAG's office must be improved by allocating more resources to ensure it fulfills its constitutional purpose CAG must be reformed as above.

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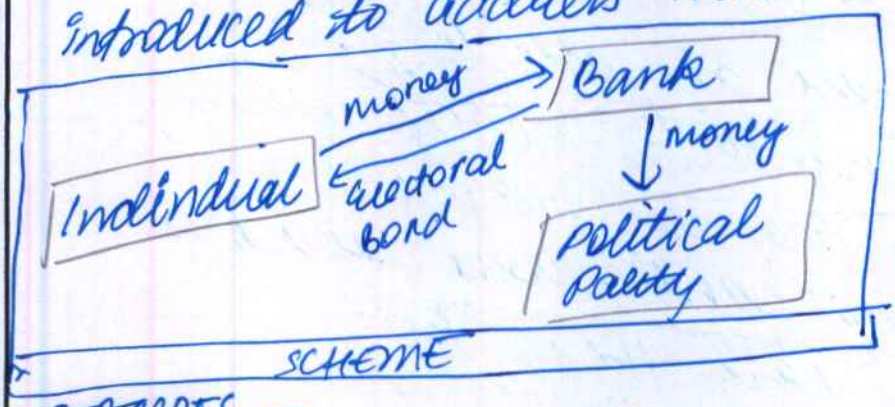
4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

As per ADR data 69% funds received by political parties in 2014 were anonymous. electoral bond scheme was introduced to address this -



FEATURES -

1. Individual can deposit money in banks digitally.
2. will get zero interest bond in return
3. Political party will then encash this money via bank

ADVATAGES

1. only digitally verifiable money can be deposited by individual

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

this prevents laundering
2. Political parties receive money anonymously preventing profiling of donors

CONCERNS :-
1. In books of political parties donations are still anonymous
2. Banks are able to gain information about who donated to whom
3. complicated process which is not easy for all to understand

CONCLUSION
Thus there are some concerns with this scheme. There should be increased emphasis on transparency as mentioned in law commission's 255th report on electoral reform

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5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Lobbying is the process of using independent lobbyists to influence political process in favor of a company.

Those with ability to hire lobbyists win

Subverts democratic process

Issues with lobbying

against interest of common public

makes elected officials a puppet

Despite the above there is a need to recognize and regulate lobbying because—

① It is illegal yet happens very frequently. Walmart claimed to have lobbied Indian politicians in 2014.

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(2) will give recognition to lobbyists
(3) will ensure no illegal activities like bribe taking are occuring
(4) will bring transparency to the process.
(5) will help citizens identify where the interest of their politicians lie.
(6) those with fragmented bargaining power can also consider lobby.

This will make the process of lobbying more accountable and democratic

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6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act 2005 was the culmination of a people's movement to improve transparency and accountability in governance.

ISSUES WITH RTI

① Too many exceptions – under section 8 of the Act the exceptions are large. They are also vaguely worded

② Lack of protection – there have been many instances where RTI activists have lost their lives due to lack of protection or legal safeguard

③ Outside purview – many public bodies are outside the purview of RTI eg. judiciary, BCCI etc

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(4) Poor implementation -
→ many PSUs yet to appoint public information officers
→ 30 day time line routinely flouted
→ high pendency at chief information commissioner level

(5) lack of awareness -
many are still unaware of their rights as citizens under this act.

Recent proposal was aiming to dilute RTI. It has now been withdrawn.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 16 of the constitution allows for reservation in public employment.

EVOLUTION:

① Initially article 16 didn't provide for reservation in promotion

② In Mandal case 1993 (Indira Sawhney) too this was denied

③ 77th constitutional amendment Act followed by 81st etc. made a provision for reservation in promotion.

④ In M Nagaraj case 2006 supreme court stated that reservation in promotion will only be given if government can prove lack of representation for a particular group. In 2018

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Supreme court has asked government whether such backwardness exists and why.

NEED FOR RESERVATION:
It has been observed that higher echelons of government are monopolised by those from unreserved category. Thus there is a LACK OF REPRESENTATION. This reservation will provide them with socio economic development.

CONCERNS
It will be misused by those who have already availed reservation for multiple generations.
It may also harm merit and unity of ~~[illegible]~~ services.
Thus while scheme may help achieve representation, merit should not be compromised as mentioned in 2006 judgement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India is a food exporting nation with ample production. Yet many lack access to food.

Thus while in India there might be physical availability of food, we still rank 100/118th in Global Hunger Index due to:

lack of economic availability to purchase

hidden hunger in form of poor access to wholesome diet

Major interventions —

① National Food Security Act 2013

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Aims to provide 67% population with ~~the~~ wheat, rice and coarse cereals.

2. Second Green Revolution

- Focus on Pulses
- Focus on coarse cereals
- Focus on non green revolution regions

This aims to improve nutritional quality of food basket. It also aims to bring equity in physical access to food.

3. National POSHAN Abhiyaan – This is a scheme launched in 2018 to address nutrition security in a holistic manner.

4. National Nutrition Strategy launched by NITI Aayog.

The above must succeed if we are to achieve zero hunger as envisaged in sustainable development goals 2030.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.**(150 words) 10**

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian Ocean throughout the course of history has served multiple roles —

① ECONOMIC —

→ 40% of world's trade and 90% of oil shipments pass through this region

→ It also has high deposits of rare earth metals, polymetallic nodules etc.

② CULTURAL —

It has served as a cultural connect between Arabian countries and India as well as Southeast Asia and India. Hinduism, Buddhism etc. were spread via this. Silk Route also went through here

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③ SOCIAL and SECURITY –
→ serves as means of livelihood for many fishermen
→ Important for security of India.

④ DIPLOMATIC –
→ point of contention in diplomatic ties with China

EFFORTS BY INDIA

① Navy's Maritime Strategy Document 2015 aims to make India a net security provider in this region.
② Project MAUSAM aims to revive cultural ties with Arab nations
③ Project SAGAR aims to foster security and cooperation in the region.
④ fora like Indian ocean rim association, BIMSTEC etc. focus on this region as do military exercises like MALABAR
Thus India follows a multipronged approach

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has emerged as a responsible green power in recent years.

EVOLUTION OF CLIMATE POLICY

① Active opposition:
up to the negotiations for Kyoto Protocol India states its belief in common but differentiated responsibility. It prioritised development over climate change

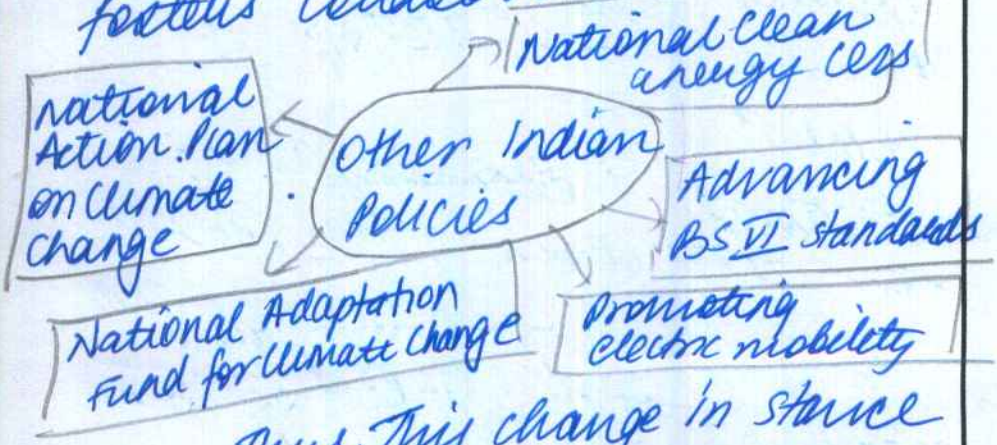
② Cooperation –
Over time India began cooperating with global powers as seen in Copenhagen Accord of 2009. It also fulfilled commitments under its UN Framework convention for climate change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Active proponent

→ At Paris climate change summit 2015. India showcased leadership as being one of the first one's to submit its ambitious Intended Nationally Determined Communications. It also signed the same.

→ By launching International Solar Alliance India has cemented its role as a positive influencer. This treaty based organisation fosters collaboration as well.



Thus, This change in stance is also reflected in our efforts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Constitution of India under Article 280 ~~Has~~ talks about formation of finance Commission. The role is defined as below -

1. Identify the way to distribute net tax proceed between centre and state.
2. Devise ways to provide grant in aids to states (under Article 275). This are to plug revenue gap in states.
3. Horizontal distribution of net tax proceeds between states
4. To ~~a~~ work on any other matter given to it by the President of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus it is a constitutionally recognised institution that protects cooperative fiscal federalism in the country.

RECENT ISSUES –

Following Terms of Reference have allegedly been given to the 15th Finance Commission –

1. How to use census data of 2011 in calculating horizontal distribution of tax proceeds.
2. Devise performance measuring index to incentive well performing states
3. How to distribute taxes between centre and state etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The most important issue with this is that when Census data of 2011 is used states which have taken steps ~~to~~ for family planning and reduced population growth will be penalised.

14th FC formula components

- Population
  - 1971 census
  - 2011 census
- Forest cover
- Distance from highest income
- Average income

Performance based incentives will also lead to higher inequity.

However It is also important to ensure equity per person in transfers to state which will happen only if 2011 data is included. Form like Inter state council should be used to solve this problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian constitution is an amalgam of socio-political thoughts from various countries, including Ancient India.

I INDIAN VALUES :

→ Constitution upholds Indian values of brotherhood in Unity and Fraternity promised in Preamble.

→ Values like syncretism upheld

→ It recognises respect for environment etc.

II DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS :

→ The preamble of India declares it to be a democratic republic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It further promises: economic, political and social democracy
→ These ideals are taken from movements for democracy, eg:

- Idea of Republic from UK
- French Revolution ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity
- American Revolution idea of justice

III SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS
→ Indian constitution declares itself to be a Democratic socialist country
→ We are a welfare state
→ These ideals have been drawn from socialists movements:

- Russian Revolution
- Irish Sarah eg. DPSP
- Fabian Socialist movement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IV INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

→ India became a sovereign state to honor the fight of independence ~~that~~

→ Key ideas of constitution are drawn from here:

→ promoting Khadi as a directive principle of state policy

→ To respect ideals of independence movement is a fundamental duty.

→ ~~Ran~~ fundament rights include the right to freedom of expression that was integral to our independence.

Dr. B.R Ambedkar said that Indian constitution is an innovation, having borrowed the best from the world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Judiciary as the final interpreter of our constitution is a strong ~~arch~~ pillar of our democracy

Pillars
- Judiciary
- Legislature
- Executive

IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY :

1. Ensures that we deliver on the promise of justice
2. Ensures constitutional safeguards are available to those whom they are promised
3. Provides an avenue for the victims to seek redressal
4. By interpreting constitution they deepen democracy in our

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country. eg. ~~recent case~~

5. Act as a check on powers of both executive and legislative and prevents their overreach

6. Protects common man against arbitrary laws.

As a result judiciary is said to be the last hope for citizens -

SAFEGUARDS FOR INDEPENDENCE

1. Appointment of judges -
As laid down in Judges Inquiry Act 1968 and the constitution judges are appointed independent of executive intervention

2. Appointment of others -
Chief Justice of India has

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the powers to hire his own secretarial staff.

3. Security of tenure –
It is ensured on appointment

4. Process of removal
The constitution lays down the process of removal of judges. It is a multistep process that includes a judiciary led inquiry as well.

5. Terms of employment –
Terms like salary, pension etc is decided by parliament and can't be changed for the worse.

6. Employment opportunities
Post retirement opportunities are restricted to prevent judges being influenced. Thus independence is adequately ensured. There is a need of internal judicial reforms to strengthen it.

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14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's constitution recognises it as a unique Quasi-federal state with three tiers of government.

EVOLUTION OF INDIAN FEDERALISM

① Panchayati Raj Institutions were constitutionally recognised in 73rd and 74th amendment act

② Finance Commission under Article 280 of constitution provides fiscal transfers to state

③ Bodies like Interstate Council promote cooperative federalism.

In recent times following achievements have been made -

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① Planning Commission has been abolished to empower states
② NITI Aayog has been established. It's based on the principle of cooperative federalism as seen in its Governing council's structure
③ Goods and Service Tax is a unique system aiming at cooperation across all levels with state getting more administrative powers.
④ 14th Finance commission in its award has increased share of states in taxes from 32% to 42%.

SERIOUS STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS –

Despite above increase in economic and political powers at state level following issues remain –

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. States are still dependent on centre for financial resources
2. High debt burden on states is a concern
3. As mentioned in economic survey 2017-18 local bodies raise only 9-10% own revenue
4. Functions allocated to states are also limited as state list has only 55 subjects with many shifted to concurrent list
5. Functionaries working at state level are poor in quality, weakening their capacity

Thus while our federalism has many achievements to its name there still are many issues.

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15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Prevention of Corruption Act was enacted to penalise corruption among public officials.

features of recent amendment-

① Definition of corruption under Article 8(IV) has been changed. Now mens rea is important to prove corruption.

② Further there must have been some pecuniary gain to prove corruption

③ Prior sanction is now needed at both stages of registering complaint and post investigation.

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PURPOSE

→ In India officials are afraid to take important decisions due to fear of prosecution by the 4 Cs of:

- courts
- CBI
- CVC
- CAG

This leads to policy paralysis.

→ Further honest officials were punished in the broad interpretation of corruption as seen in ~~the~~ Manish Gupta's prosecution ~~of~~ in Coal scam. This affects morale of officials

→ Thus law was amended to empower honest officials to take decisions and prevent logjam, while also punishing the corrupt.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ISSUES :

1. Increases the proof required to prove corruption. This also protects the dishonest.
2. The requirement of prior sanction when registering complaint will prevent independent investigation.
3. There is no way of differentiating between honest and dishonest officials. It should be left to courts to decide.
4. Amendment weakens ability to prosecute corrupt.

There is a need to strengthen this law again while bringing about broad social change against corruption.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Voluntary sector in India includes various non governmental, not for profit (or profit) institutions like:

- civil society organisation (CSOs)
- non governmental organisations (NGOs)
- charities
- individuals
- think tanks

ISSUES PLAGUING SECTOR

① lack of institutional capacity prevents these voluntary organisations (VOs) from contributing significantly

② many VOs face ~~phosecu~~ antagonism from government as they oppose government policies.

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(3) They lack adequate financial resources.
(4) Human resources in this sector are poor in quality
(5) Quality is not uniform
(6) At times they act as fronts for tax evasion, money laundering etc
(7) Foreign countries' governments are known to use VOs to influence policy making in India.

As envisaged in the National Voluntary Sector Policy 2007, a National Accreditation Agency will help overcome above challenges –

(1) will mandate accreditation of VOs leading to more transparency.

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(2) will promote standards in this sector
(3) will foster competition as VOs fight for accreditation and recognition
(4) will prevent illegal activities by monitoring
(5) will make it easy for VOs to raise resources ~~by~~ with a high accreditation
(6) will bring uniformity in this industry

Thus such an agency must be formed. Voluntary organisations are a key part of our social capital. They must be cherished. Recent efforts like FCRA - AMS for NGOs will serve this purpose

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

Dr APJ Abdul Kalam recognised teachers as the key contributors to how a child shapes up. Teachers in India are trained at various level at Teacher Training institutions.

PROBLEMS :

① Infrastructure of these teacher Training institutes is poor

② The training material used is outdated

③ The training providers are themselves poorly trained and not prepared for task at hand.

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(4) Less emphasis is given on imparting ethical education

(5) There is deficit in number of TTIs

(6) The exams held to ascertain proficiency of teachers when in training are not free from cheating, influence etc.

All this implies we produce poor quality of teachers:

WAYS TO ADDRESS:

(1) Technology:
There is a need to use technological solutions like massive online open courses to update the quality and content of teacher education.

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② Capacity building

- Quality of institutional infrastructure to be improved
- Quality of training providers to be improved
- Quantity of TTIs

③ Standardise
There is a need to make uniform standards across the country.

④ National Test:
A uniform National teacher education test must be introduced to check quality.

As per District education information system only 25% schools meet RTI Act norms for teachers. There is thus a need to improve both quantity and quality of teachers.

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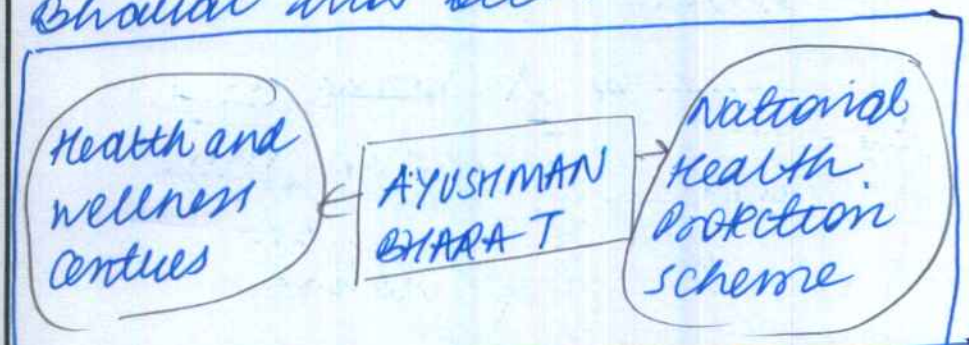
18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

In Budget 2018-19 a new scheme of Ayushman Bharat has been launched



Pillars of Ayushman Bharat

Key features:

1. Aims to provide universal health coverage
2. under health and wellness centres the primary health centres in 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats will be expanded to include wellness component
3. under National Health Protection scheme insurance cover of

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₹ 5 lakh will be provided to 10 crore rural families, expanding coverage to 50 crore individuals.

POSSIBLE PITFALLS :

① Recognition of beneficiaries :
How these 10 crore households will be identified is an issue as multiple options are available (SECC, BPL etc.) but all suffer from issues.

② Budgetary allocation
This year only ₹ 2000 cr was made available for the scheme. NITI Aayog estimates requirement of ₹ 10000 crore. similarly only ₹ 80,000 per panchayat available for HWC.

③ Cooperation with states
various states have their ongoing

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schemes that will prevent it from being a success. It requires nationwide cooperation.

(4) Model followed:
which model is followed eg. Trust based v/s government led will determine success of the scheme. will also prevent scheme from being uniform.

(5) Insurance led model:-
Reliance on insurance hasn't helped in past as seen with failure of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima yojana which suffered from delayed compensation, denial of claims, low coverage etc.

The above must be kept in mind to make Ayushman Bharat help realise swasth Bharat.

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19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

China today is the largest economy at Purchasing Power Parity while India is 4th largest.

	India	China
approximate GDP ($ billion)	$2.5 trillion	$11 trillion

Thus, given China's financial clout India is diversifying in ways to reach out to Africa –

① Emphasis on PEOPLE TO PEOPLE connection instead of China's impersonal approach to diplomacy

② Indian efforts in Africa are AFRICANS LED development

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while china has its own machinery and people.

③ India places emphasis on common cultural TIES with Africa eg. visit by President to various African countries

④ India's development efforts in Africa are led by Indian private sector. eg. Airtel helped developed ~~Africa~~ Pan Africa Telecom network

⑤ Emphasis is on SOUTH SOUTH COOPERATION by presence and development of various diplomatic fora: eg:

- IBSA fund for poverty alleviation
- support to African Development organisation
- India - Africa forum.

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(6) India has partnered with Japan under its Asia-Africa Growth Corridor initiative to deepen ties

(7) while China aims at profit generation and provides conditional credit India is emphasising areas of mutual cooperation eg. Pharmaceutical industry of India supplies all generic medicines to Africa

Thus India aims to be an active partner to help Africa achieve its Africa Agenda 2063 while also countering China.

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20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

America has a proactive policy of sanctions against adversaries. These include:

Primary sanctions
Applied directly against the violating country eg. North Korea.

Secondary sanctions
Applied against countries that trade with the primary violator.

AFFECT ON INDIA

① Primary sanctions basically prevent India from getting access to and trading with the adversary if India wishes to ally with the USA.

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② major affect of sanctions in India is realised through secondary sanctions as it actively penalises India when it interacts with the country. As a result:

→ India's trade with Iran decreased after sanctions were imposed

→ India doesn't actively partake in North Korea's trade

→ Sanctions on Russia are also negative for India.

CAATSA:

This is the mechanism used to apply secondary sanctions. India recently got a waiver under CAATSA to deal with Russia in defence imports.

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India can thus shield itself against these sanctions by seeking waivers. It can also expand its export basket beyond USA to reduce dependence and regain strategic autonomy.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO LATHER		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25609
Center	JP	Date	10/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain why it is important to urgently address the problem of poor land records and infirmity of land titles in India. Also discuss how this problem can be addressed. **(150 Words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में ख़राब भू-अभिलेखों एवं भूमि अधिकारों के सुदृढ़ नहीं होने की समस्या का तत्काल समाधान करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है।

India suffers with ~~big~~ multiple issues with respect to land records and titles. These must be resolved as –

1. High litigation –
Many cases are choking up our judicial system due to many title claims, faulty records etc.

2. Agriculture –
It prevents tenancy from developing as land lords are wary of leasing without proper records.

3. Rent economy –
Lack of titling prevents the rent economy from developing as well.

4. Transferring property –
It becomes difficult to transfer property or sell it. This makes land the most illiquid asset as it can't be easily monetised.

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HOW TO ADDRESS PROBLEM?

① A land titling law must be enacted as done in Rajasthan.
② This titles should also be digitized.
③ Similarly land records must be updated in a timely manner as envisaged in National Land Records Modernisation Program
④ There should be fast track courts and other alternate dispute resolution mechanisms to reduce pendancy.
⑤ Technology like Geospatial Information technology should be used.

NITI Aayog has also developed a Model Land titling law. This should be enacted.

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2. What are the special features of the infrastructure sector that make its financing a challenge? What measures have been taken to facilitate adequate amount of finance to this sector?

(150 Words) 10

अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक के वे विशेष लक्षण क्या हैं जो इसके वित्तीयन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बना देते हैं? इस क्षेत्रक में वित्त की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं।

As per Deepak Parekh committee 2014 India needs at least $6 trillion investment in its infrastructure.

SPECIAL FEATURES

1) Long gestation period of project increasing risk.
2) Returns or repayments begin after a long moratorium
3) Large amount of funding needed at one go.
4) cashflow projections keep changing
5) Regulatory delays harm the profitability of projects.
6) Need to look beyond traditional financiers like banks.

To address above issues following steps have been taken -

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MEASURES TAKEN –

① India has set up the National Investment and Infrastructure fund to promote investment

② Financing is being done by International Organisation. For example - India is the largest borrower from World Bank, ~~started BRICS bank~~ etc.

③ Foreign Direct Investment has been allowed

④ Public Private Partnerships are being promoted to attract private sector. This includes innovating models like:
Hybrid Annuity Model
Toll operate Transfer

⑤ Viability Gap Funding is being provided.

⑥ Sector specific institutes like National Highway Investment Promotion Cell started.

There is a need to develop wholesale banks as stated in Urjit Patel Committee Report 2014.

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3. Despite favourable circumstances, India's electronics manufacturing has been unable to respond to the rising demand. Discuss. What steps can be taken to address this situation? **(150 Words) 10**

अनुकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण बढ़ती मांग के प्रति अनुक्रिया करने में असमर्थ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को संबोधित करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Electronics manufacturing is being developed under National electronics policy 2011..

REASONS FOR POOR GROWTH

① Inverted duty structure - It is easier to import finished goods to India than components

② Lack of Indigenous capability for component manufacturing

③ Free trade agreements with countries like Thailand are harming our industry

④ Semiconductor capacity is low

⑤ Lack of innovation and development in this industry

⑥ Low level of investment.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN

① Renegotiation of FTAs and negotiation of new FTAS like

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

RCEP with electronics sector in mind.

② Providing duty drawbacks to reduce burden of inverted duty structure

③ electronics cluster zones should be formulated.

④ Investment in R&D in this sector must be increased.

electronics is one of the key sectors under make in India and must be so developed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Despite registering a high growth rate in the post-reform era, India continues to witness a high incidence of poverty. Explain this paradox and suggest ways to resolve it. **(150 Words) 10**

आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद की अवधि में उच्च संवृद्धि दर दर्ज करने के बावजूद, भारत लगातार निर्धनता की अति व्यापकता का साक्षी रहा है। इस विरोधाभास की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

As per Tendulkar Committee 21.9% Indians are still poor despite being the 3rd largest economy by PPP.

REASONS –

1. Jobless growth – Growth has not translated into jobs or income for individuals.
2. Trickle down growth – Growth has ~~been~~ reached the wealthy few and is yet to trickle down to all.
3. Skewed sectoral growth – It has been led by services sector while agriculture is the most labor intensive. It is more urban than rural.
4. High inequality – As stated in Thomas Piketty's report, top 1% hold 56% wealth.
5. Vicious circle of poverty is continuous

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SOLUTIONS –

(1) Inclusive growth – focus should be on development efforts that include those at the bottom of pyramid.

(2) Labor intensive growth – focus should be on sectors like textiles, leather etc.

(3) Agriculture reforms – Economics of agriculture is the economics of poor. Reforms aimed at doubling farmers income by 2022 needed.

(4) Progressive redistribution – Needed to transfer wealth to the poor via taxation etc.

(5) Capability development – Focus should be on improving health, education etc. of poor for their human capital development. This will ensure new opportunities as per Amartya Sen.

India decreased poverty by half between 1990 to 2015. We must continue on this journey.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. In light of the argument that India has entered a regime of "permanent surpluses", discuss whether the time has come to remove agricultural commodities completely from Essential Commodities Act. **(150 Words) 10**
इस तर्क के आलोक में कि भारत "स्थायी अधिशेषों" के युग में प्रवेश कर गया है, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या कृषि जिंसों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम से पूर्णतया हटा देने का समय आ गया है।

India is a food surplus nation. Removing agricultural commodities from Essential commodities Act may be debated

RATIONALE BEHIND ACT

enacted in 1955 this act aimed to ensure adequate supply of agricultural products was available to meet demand. It thus outlawed hoarding and purchasing via out of mandi. This was to ensure stability in Prices and prevent famine like conditions.

CAN BE REMOVED

→ Agricultural production is now in surplus so rationing via hoarding is not needed.
→ other Acts like ~~AP~~ APMC Act govern how produce will be sold.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ surplus ensures market prices will not fluctuate wildly.

MUST NOT REMOVE

→ Agriculture's value chain is still prone to capture by middlemen.

→ There might be physical surplus but India still ranks 100/119th on Global Hunger Index implying lack of economic and nutritional access.

→ It will increase bargaining power of middlemen at the cost of farmers.

Hence while India might have a permanent surplus this surplus is not equitably distributed. Essential Commodities Act must thus continue. will also ensure farmer security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in its scope and ambition. However, there is a need for a new forest policy in the current context. Discuss. **(150 Words) 10**

1988 की राष्ट्रीय वन नीति (NFP) अपने विषय-क्षेत्र और लक्ष्य की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शी थी। हालांकि, वर्तमान संदर्भ में एक नवीन वन नीति की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

National forest policy 1988 had many new ideas.

KEY IDEAS OF NFP 1988

- Targeting 33% of forest cover
- Setting up Joint forest management Committees
- Emphasis on different types of forestry
- Increasing community led afforestation

Thus at the time it was a visionary policy. However it is now time to introduce a new policy as —

1. India's forested land still stands at a mere 24% despite all the efforts.
2. The threat of climate change has multiplied and must be addressed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. use ~~of~~ and promotion of technology in 1988 policy was minimal. This must be corrected.
4. Joint forest management committees are monopolised by the forest department and thus ~~need~~ a new mechanism that is truly community led must be developed.
5. There is a need to look beyond mere afforestation to preservation of whole forest ecosystem.
6. Must update to meet international commitments.
eg. India has promised to increase carbon stock by 2.5 billion tonnes by 2030 in its INDC to Paris Agreement.
7. Private sector must be encouraged ~~Draft National~~
A Draft National Policy 2018 aims to do the above.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. How does rapid urbanization increases the vulnerability to major disasters? Explaining with examples, suggest measures to develop disaster-resilient cities. **(150 Words) 10**

द्रुत शहरीकरण प्रमुख आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाता है। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ शहरों का विकास करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

India is expected to by 60% urban by 2050. Such rapid urbanisation causes higher vulnerability to disasters -

① Planning is haphazard leading to blockage of drainage pattern and possible floods. eg. Chennai 2015

② Non resilient buildings make it prone to earthquake led losses.

③ These become urban heat islands causing more global warming

④ Cities like Mumbai are expanding in direction of coast making it vulnerable to coastal floods.

⑤ They also become centers where epidemics and diseases multiply

⑥ Smog in Delhi another example.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

MEASURES FOR RESILIENCE

① A green building code should be followed such that buildings' structure is resilient

② Urbanisation should happen as per a Master Plan that includes environmental concerns like:

drainage, green spaces, Public Transport System

③ Focus should also be on developing peri urban areas so as to reduce pressure on urban centres.

④ Technology and smart solutions must be used to ensure resource efficiency.

⑤ A contingency, quick response plan should be in place to respond to disasters.

As cities become prone to disasters the right to city must include disaster preparedness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain DNA profiling and highlight its forensic application. Also discuss the significance of DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018 in this regard. **(150 Words) 10**

डीएनए प्रोफाइलिंग की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसके फॉरेंसिक अनुप्रयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी (प्रयोग और लागू होना) विनियमन विधेयक, 2018 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

DNA profiling is a technology that allows DNA to create a database of unique profile.

APPLICATION:

→ It can help identify criminal with help of matching DNA to database

→ DNA fingerprinting can be used to create a unique database

→ It can also help study nature of crime.

The DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill 2018 aims to do the above by –

① creates a DNA Profiling Board that will regulate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the whole process
2) legally recognises DNA data banks and stipulates standards they must meet
3) specifies the crimes for which collection of DNA will be allowed

Thus the bill, being discussed since 2003, aims to create a vibrant, transparent DNA profiling system that can be beneficial to criminal justice system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. **(150 Words) 10**

ब्लू वाटर क्षमताएँ पद का क्या अर्थ है? इस प्रसंग में भारतीय नौसेना की ब्लू वाटर क्षमताओं का संवर्द्धन करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Blue water capabilities are the capability of our water defense system. water is a key point in the military.

STEPS TO ENHANCE

1. Nuclear capable vessels ~~are ARIHANT~~ in place
2. We are making: Scorpene class submarines ~~for to~~ under Project P-75
3. Nuclear capable submarines like ARIHANT have been developed.
4. We are partnering with countries like France, USA, Russia to develop various defense equipments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Corvettes like Trishul, Tarmugi possessed by India
6. Military exercises are conducted by Indian Navy to check readiness
This includes exercises like MALABAR with USA, Japan, VARUN with France etc.
7. Indian Ocean Naval Symposium also periodically held

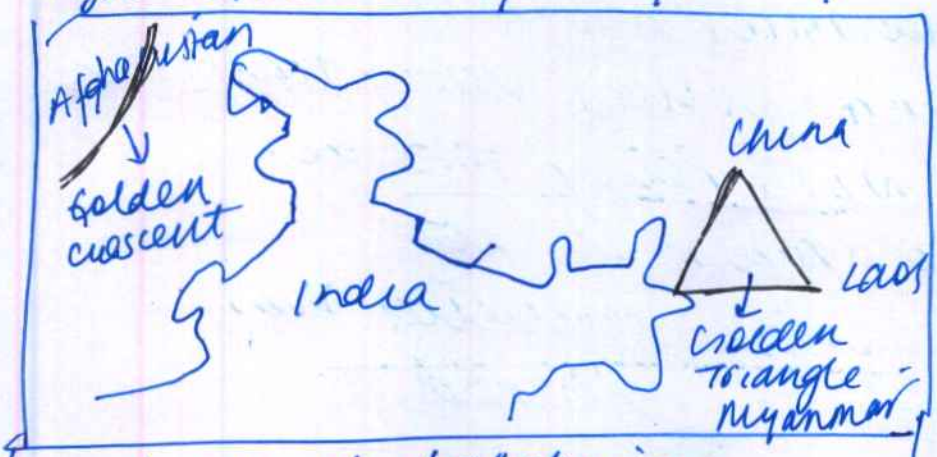
These blue water capabilities complete our nuclear triad. They are being developed as per Navy's 2015 Maritime Security strategy as per which we aim to be Net Security Provider in this region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Identify the factors that make India vulnerable to drug trafficking? Also discuss the key steps taken to deal with it in our country. **(150 Words) 10**

उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जो भारत को ड्रग तस्करी के प्रति सुभेद्य बनाते हैं? साथ ही, हमारे देश में इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India suffers from high incidence of trafficking.



Hotspots of trafficking.

REASONS:

1. India is sandwiched between the golden crescent and golden triangle, areas of high drug production.
2. Our porous boundaries make it easy to traffic
3. Free movement Regime in Myanmar allows easy movement.
4. Lax law enforcement also a concern

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. As is drug consumption.

STEPS TAKEN

~~① Psychotropic subst~~

① Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act bans and polices drug trafficking

② NDPS Policy 2012 aims to address it too

③ Border security has been strengthened.

There's a need to institute comprehensive border management solutions to further prevent this.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term? **(250 Words) 15**

कच्चे तेल की उच्च वैश्विक कीमतें भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? दीर्घावधि में भारत को वैश्विक तेल की अस्थिर कीमतों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is the sixth largest consumer of fossil fuels worldwide. Global crude oil prices affect Indian economy as following -

① Import bill:
India imports 80% of its oil requirements amounting to almost $200bn. Changes in crude prices float (increase) this bill.

② Foreign exchange reserves
Rise in price ↓ saving forex reserves
Rise in price ↓ decline in forex reserves.

③ Economic stability
Oil prices are an indicator of macroeconomic stability. Too much fluctuation harms this stability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Inflationary impact

oil Price increase → chances of inflationary pressure as costs of production increase

oil Price decrease → chances of deflationary pressure

(5) Export basket

Petroleum products constitute key top 5 components of our export basket.

higher Price → more exports earnings, lesser volume

lower price → vice versa

HOW TO INSULATE INDIA?

I SUPPLY SIDE FACTORS:

(1) There is a need to diversify our energy basket from oil and fossil fuel to cleaner technology

(2) India should develop and promote oil exploration and prospecting in India as seen in New Hydrid Policy 2016.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Potential of North East should be utilised
4) ~~Alternati~~ R and D investment to be increased to seek alternates.

II Demand side -
1) More industries to cleaner technology
2) Negotiate to reduce Asian Premium
3) Negotiate future agreements to ensure price stability
4) Diversify geographically to countries like Venezuela, Ecuador etc to reduce bargaining power of suppliers.

STEPS TAKEN
- Strategic oil reserves being made
- New hybrid Policy with Open License
- North East vision for Hydro carbon 2020
- Partnering with China to remove Asian Premium

Thus oil prices are a key component of our economy and must be hedged against

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector?

(250 Words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में कौशल विकास में निजी क्षेत्रक की भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, कौशल विकास क्षेत्रक में निरीक्षण और साथ ही वित्तीयन में सुधार के लिए कौन-से उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

Since the launch of National Skill development Policy 2009 private sector has been envisaged as a key player.

Skill India Mission
↓
National Skill Development Corporation
↓
Skill sector council (Private sector)

PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

National Skill Qualification Framework

KEY COMPONENTS OF SKILLING

ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR:

① Skill sector councils –
For various industries these councils are being run by private sector firms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② To meet standards -
Private sector has to comply with standards set under National skill qualification framework.

③ Industrial training institutes
set up by private sector to train

④ Placement
under schemes like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana private sector must absorb the skilled by providing placement.

HOW TO IMPROVE OVERSIGHT?

① Independent assessment -
Periodic assessment by independent third party like Quality Council of India should be mandated.

② Skill qualification Pack revision -
To make learning more quantifiable, observable and up to date.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Focus on quality :
The increasing number of Industrial Training Institutes between 2014-18 showcases poor quality which should change.

④ Licenciate tests
Post skilling all those given skilling should be tested by third parties and certified

⑤ Partnership with others
[eg. with UK for TEQUIP]
India should partner with other countries, other institutes, international to raise quality and finance for skilling

⑥ Innovation in financing
private sector can pay for training and guarantee placement.

As stated in recommendations of Shanta Prasad committee on quality of sector skill councils there is a long way to go to improve contribution of private sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The e-commerce sector has been booming in India for the last few years. Examine the need for its regulation in light of the recently proposed draft e-commerce policy. Further, identify the challenges that the sector is currently facing. **(250 Words) 15**

ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रक विगत कुछ वर्षों से भारत में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट ई-कॉमर्स नीति के आलोक में इसके विनियमन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां की पहचान कीजिए।

India has emerged as a hub for e-commerce with several home grown firms like flipkart etc.

NEED FOR REGULATION

→ currently e-commerce activities are outside the purview of traditional laws like shops and establishment Act.

→ Incoming foreign direct investment in this industry all makes it vulnerable to volatality

→ There are limitations to scope of Information Technology Act 2008

→ It is important to protect consumer interests while providing a positive regulatory

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

environment

→ As e commerce industry deepens in India, the vulnerable also become customers and need protection.

CHALLENGES FACED

① Lack of physical access to internet prevents it from growing big. As per World Development Report 2016 India has the largest offline population.

② Low level of digital literacy in India a concern

③ Poor connectivity.

④ Data theft and security are a concern as most firms are susceptible to scams like identity theft, loss of financial data etc.

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(5) FDI is currently not allowed in marketplace base ecommerce websites.
(6) competition against international giants like Amazon is leading to bankruptcies and consolidation in the industry
(7) They are also accused of unethical targeting practices
(8) Lack of trained human resources as industry is growing leaps and bounds.

Steps have been taken to address connectivity challenges by Digital India mission. A data protection bill is also introduced. The draft ecommerce policy will also address above challenges.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. **(250 Words) 15**

भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या अति-उत्पादन डेयरी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का कारण है। इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

Dairy sector contributes 4% to India's GDP. It is a key sector for development.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. India is now the largest producer of milk worldwide
2. India is a milk surplus nation
3. It has promoted inclusive development as Operation flood / white revolution was led by cooperatives of farmers.
4. Provides supplementary income to farmer
5. Promotes equity as biggest beneficiaries are the small and marginal farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

REASONS FOR PROBLEMS FACED :

① Lack of exports :
India even though milk surplus exports at minimal level. This prevents foreign exchange earning

② Poor quality -
Lack of standardisation of quality prevents uniformity.

③ Market failure -
Market failure as production centers are not well connected to markets due to poor logistics and infrastructure.

④ Regional concentration
Success is limited to few regions like Gujrat. Surplus thus is not equally distributed

⑤ Over production
creates a problem as it leads to low prices, wastage of produce, declining income of farmers.

Thus there are many reasons for problem in industry.

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SOLUTIONS:

① Diversify:

- There is a need to diversify regionally to North East etc.
- Diversify to other animals like goat.

② Quality of breeds:

The quality of indigenous breeds needs to be improved.

③ Technology:

In terms of cold storage facility, efficient production process etc.

④ Fodder availability

Needs exclusive focus

⑤ mixed farming

Dairy farmers must be encouraged to take up mixed farming to diversify their income.

The above is being done under schemes like Rashtriya Gokul Mission and by efforts of National dairy Development board

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. There has been a focus on Textile and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it. What steps have been taken in this regard? **(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में वस्त्र एवं परिधान उद्योग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस उद्योग की संभावित क्षमता और उसे हासिल करने में निहित चुनौतियों की सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Textile and Apparels contributes 4% to India's GDP. It is an industry with immense potential.

POTENTIAL :

1. Labour intensity of this industry is high implying it has a high employment potential, will negate jobless growth
2. The inclusivity potential is also high as it provides opportunities for women.
3. export potential of this industry is high as well. Indian textile have an established market
4. Soft power potential - can act as cultural symbol of India
5. Earning potential - Provides attractive economic returns.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CHALLENGES

1. Poor infrastructure and logistics supports leads to higher costs and harms competitiveness of this industry.
2. Erratic electricity supply causes powerlooms to close time
3. Children of traditional artists are giving up their profession leading to India losing weaving patterns, styles etc.
4. India lacks free Trade Agreements with various countries. Vietnam, Bangladesh take advantage of their FTAs.
5. Increasing competition
6. Artificial barriers by countries also prevent development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

STEPS TAKEN

① Government launched the Amended Technical Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) to incentivise the sector

② Subsidies are provided at various steps like setting up handlooms

③ Duty drawbacks are made available as seen in recent revised modified package -

④ Bodies like Silk Board, Jute Board etc are recognised legally. They govern their sectors -

⑤ Workers security has been ensured by special Rojgar Protsahan Yojana where more than 8.33% contribution to EPFO is made -

Textile sector has immense potential. We must also increase focus on geotextiles for growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. **(250 Words) 15**

जैव विविधता से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में परिवहन गलियारे वन्य-जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संबंध में वर्तमान नीतिगत ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विकास की आवश्यकता को संतुलित करते समय इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Transportation corridors are transit corridors that allow free movement of humans in biodiversity rich areas.

IMPACT

① Cause air and noise pollution in these areas

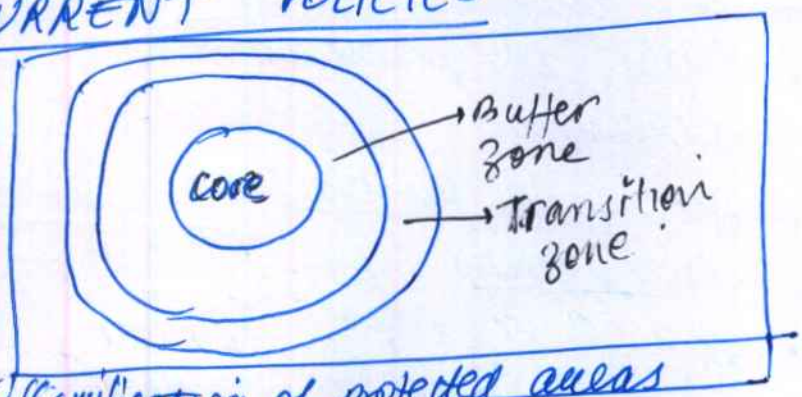
② Leads to man animal conflicts that may end up in accidental death

③ Lead to fragmentation of habitats for the animals in these areas.

④ may lead to poaching and illegal activities like smuggling.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CURRENT POLICIES



Classification of protected areas

1. Various types of protected areas are declared ~~to prevent~~ which restrict human activities
2. No transportation corridors are allowed in core areas
3. Various restrictions are placed like:

closing at night time | restricting activities when in area | specifying speed limits

However more needs to be done.

HOW TO MINIMISE IMPACT?

① Barricading roads to prevent clash with wildlife

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Creating transit corridors for animals to prevent fragmentation

③ Formulating a policy that institutionalises restrictions to be placed on movement

④ Creating sensitivity amongst travellers in their approach to wildlife.

The above is to be achieved by National Wildlife Action Plan 2017 along with Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. **(250 Words) 15**

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने हेतु किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Technology can play a significant role in agriculture.

SOME POTENTIAL FOR TECH IN AGRICULTURE

- saving resources like water, fertilizers
- make farmers aware of climatic conditions
- Improving efficiency of processes eg. harvesting
- Drought resistant varities
- Precision agriculture

REASONS WHY UNABLE TO UTILIZE

① lack of resources –
As per Agriculture census 2011 85% farmers in India are small and marginal. They lack the resources and scale needed to invest in technology.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Access to technology in India is still poor for farmers.
③ ~~This is~~ Most technological developments are non indigenous and this further prevents access
④ Many technologies are yet to be proven on ground
⑤ There is also misinformation about advantages of technologies eg- farmers resist genetic modification technology even before it is tested.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE

① strengthen Agriculture extension systems like:
- Agriculture universities
- Institutes like ICAR
- Kisan labs etc.

② Create awareness about benefits of technology.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Increase investment in Research and Development (R&D)
Currently India invests only .8% ~~[illegible]~~ of GDP on R&D

(4) Attract great scientific minds to improve quality of technology by providing adequate incentives

(5) Partnership with International organisations also important for technology transfer. These could be countries or institutions.

KEY STEPS TAKEN

- ICAR's initiatives like ARYA
- National Mission on Climate Resilient agriculture
- National Mission on Agriculture Education
- Partnerships with countries like ISRAEL.

To double farmers income by 2022 emphasis must be on technology in agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What is Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)? Explaining the need of ITS in India, identify the challenges in deploying it. **(250 Words) 15**

कुशल परिवहन व्यवस्था (इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम: ITS) क्या है? भारत में ITS की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके परिनियोजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Intelligent transport systems are computer systems that provide integrated, comprehensive solutions to our transportation needs.

These include features like—

① Autonomous vehicles that ~~can~~ are self driven

② They perform functions like route mapping, calibrating etc. on their own.

③ These systems also account for possible accidents and can self correct.

④ They also include advance systems like ~~Neural~~ Hyperloop etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

NEED OF ITS IN INDIA

→ To reduce accidents - India lost 1.46 lakh lives to road accidents in 2016.

→ ~~To~~ for efficient transportation that saves fuel and is also environmentally beneficial.

→ To free individuals from the manual task of driving

→ It will also reduce pressure on our roads by providing alternates.

CHALLENGES

→ The technology is not well proven

→ There have been instances where autonomous self driven cars have caused accidents & deaths

→ we lack the economic resources to develop such systems

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ lack of indigenous capability in this technology.

Many countries are choosing to forego ITS despite being capable of developing them. India should also first check feasibility and then go ahead.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Explain the concept and significance of Data Localisation. Also discuss its limitations in strengthening law enforcement efforts in the context of Srikrishna Committee report and the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018. **(250 Words) 15**

डेटा लोकलाइजेशन की अवधारणा और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, श्रीकृष्णा समिति की रिपोर्ट और ड्राफ्ट पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल, 2018 के संदर्भ में कानून प्रवर्तन प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करने में इसकी सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation is the process by which it is ensured that data generated locally is stored within ~~a~~ reach ~~of~~ local boundaries.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Data localisation ~~is~~ important as it ensures local data is not transferred to foreign countries. It allow government to access this data directly without including foreign ~~ent~~ government. This data sovreignty is important at a time when data has become the new oil and data theft/leakage is common.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Since~~ India as the second largest country in the world is a data producing country with data being stored in servers of developed countries this lack of localisation acts as a hindrance to our abilities to control ~~data~~ and regulate the process.

~~Some~~ provisions of the draft bill ~~also~~ ~~and~~ committee report like

① Holding private entities accountable

② Ensuring principle of notice and consent is followed

③ Deletion of data at request of ~~an~~ owner

④ minimal processing to information etc.

can not be followed as data

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

is not locally available.
It becomes tough to hold data storing companies accountable.

FOR EXAMPLE: Facebook responded to government's request for data ~~and~~ to prosecute crimes only in 53% cases in 2016.

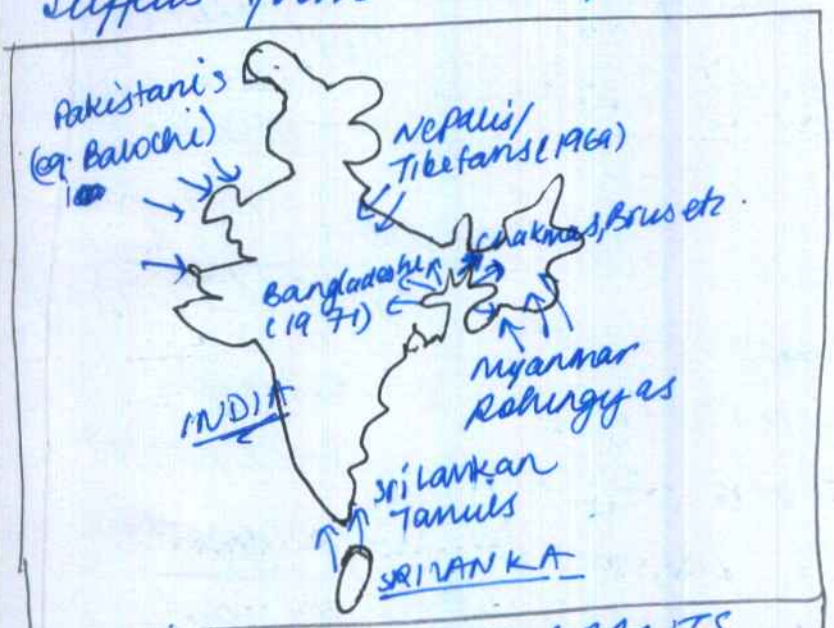
To address the above challenges Data Protection Bill 2018 emphasises data localisation and imposes them to set up local data servers. Government recently requested Whatsapp to do the same and they obliged.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What is the link between illegal immigration and national security? In this context, critically discuss the exercise of creating a National Register of Citizens in Assam. **(250 Words) 15**

अवैध आप्रवासन और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य क्या संबंध है? इस संदर्भ में, असम में नागरिकों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर को तैयार करने की क़वायद की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Illegal immigration is becoming a problem world over as seen in the backlash in USA, Europe etc. India too suffers from this problem.



VARIOUS ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

Link between illegal immigrants and national security -

(1) At times they ~~[illegible]~~ come with intentions to carry out terrorist activities or other disruptions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② They smuggle various contraband like :
- drugs
- arms, ammunition
- fake currency

③ Organised crimes like trafficking, drug peddling, stolen, occur via this.

④ By causing demographical change they cause instability and harm unity of nation.

The exercise of creating National Register of Citizens is being done under Assam Accord of 1985 and recent Supreme Court directive.

Assam suffered from illegal immigration in the aftermath of the Bangladesh war for liberation, 1971. This caused clashes with locals, caused strain on resources etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The current exercise is being undertaken to prevent path to citizenship for these immigrants

Pros
→ will ensure unity of Nation
→ will prevent those with wrong intentions from becoming citizens
→ Deportation, if happens, will reduce burden

Cons
→ only formality as many benefits are already available
→ Deportation requires diplomacy

Thus while it may help economic security of India this might be a frivolous exercise. Emphasis should be on assimilation and integration

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1107)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO LATHER		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25609
Center	JP	Date	7/8/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है ;नाम, प्रश्न–पत्रा कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदिद्ध।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्रा में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर ;क्यूसीएद्ध पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In view of the direct link between tenure security and food security, there is need for a conducive legal framework for land rights in India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

पट्टे की सुरक्षा और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच प्रत्यक्ष संबंध को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में भूमि अधिकारों के लिए एक हितकर कानूनी ढांचे की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's land reforms remain incomplete. Tenancy and associated tenure security are important components.

① If tenure security is guaranteed the tenant will not be worried about eviction.

② Thus he will invest in farming with long term perspective in mind, not his personal gain.

③ Tenure security will also allow landlords to lease out there lands if they are otherwise worried about occupation

④ It will lead to trust between landlord and tenant. a cooperation will emerge

All the above will directly improve food security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus there is a need for conducive legal framework for land rights that:

① Identifies the right of landlord to ownership of land

② Identifies tenant via a contract ~~as~~ that formalises tenancy

③ Prevents untimely eviction and provides tenure security

④ Allows for landlord and tenant to renegotiate terms over time etc.

NITI Aayog's model Land Leasing Act aims to do the above and must be enacted by all states soon

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent.

(150 words) 10

औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Various reports give different estimates for extent of formalisation in the economy -

- National sample survey organisation estimates the extent of informal economy to be 90% of total jobs
- As per data from Goods and services Tax, 52% of economy is formal
- Social security Net - As per EPFO and ESIC contributions 31% of economy is formal.

Thus the variation is very high. There is a need to improve formalisation as it:

- empowers the worker eg. social security
- brings income in formal net
- prevents illegal activities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

STEPS TAKEN TO FORMALISATION:

1. State governments have undertaken labor reforms to empower firms
2. Digitisation of hiring-firing processes
3. skilling to create more formal sector jobs
4. Schemes for unorganised sector to bring them in formal net eg. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
5. Demonetisation

WAY FORWARD:

we still need:

- Labor law codes by simplifying laws.
- Defining formal sector properly
- More use of technology
- Deterrent firms from escaping formal net.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

As per economic survey 2017-18 investment is key driver of economic growth in India. However it has recently declined.

Investment	2003	2007	2017
% GDP	28%	30%	26%

REASONS:

① decline in private sector investment due:

- indebtedness in corporates is high
- stalled projects
- low risk appetite

② lack of funding for private projects due to twin balance sheet problems which has made banks weary of lending

③ stagnation in government investment which is pro-cyclical.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(9) ~~[illegible]~~

STEPS TO REVIVE INVESTMENT:

(1) Banking reforms –
eg. recapitalisation, to reduce burden on banks and allow lending.

(2) resolution of tied projects
using Bankruptcy Code we need to free corporates from tied up projects.

(3) Public Private Partnerships
Need to revamp them as per Kelkar panel recommendations

(4) Regulatory sector
Need to ease regulatory approvals needed for projects to ease process

(5) FDI policy
Need to create more awareness about India as an investment destination.

(6) Boost to savings
They translate into investments and must thus be encouraged

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Discussing the reforms that contributed in improving India's ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index, identify the challenges that still remain in the overall environment of doing business. Suggest some concrete steps that India can take to further improve its performance on the index. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नस' सूचकांक में भारत की रैंकिंग को बेहतर बनाने में योगदान करने वाले सुधारों पर चर्चा करते हुए, व्यवसाय करने के समग्र वातावरण में अब भी विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। भारत द्वारा इस सूचकांक पर अपने प्रदर्शन को और अधिक सुधारने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ ठोस कदम सुझाइए।

India's ease of Doing business Rank has improved substantially:

	2017	2018
Rank	130	100

STEPS TAKEN

① Good and Service Tax enacted to consolidate ~~Ban~~ indirect tax laws

② Make in India scheme has special emphasis on processes

③ Digital India Mission has digitalised key processes

④ Importer exporter code revamped

⑤ Regulatory processes to start a business reformed.

⑥ Signed Trade facilitation Agreement to ease ~~to~~ customs.

⑦ Competitive federalism under Bharat Action Research Plan of MTI Aay 09

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

FURTHER STEPS TO BE TAKEN

① contract enforcement to be improved:
- empowering judiciary
- preventing unnecessary litigation by government

② Improve logistics like transportation to reduce cost of doing business

③ while electricity connection is easily available now, access to electricity to also be improved

④ ~~Tax~~ Direct Tax code to be implemented and further taxation reforms needed.

⑤ reduce ~~time~~ ~~to~~ gap between envisaged regulatory process and actual time taken

⑥ corporate governance ~~for~~ minority shareholders

~~All~~ The above will help in taking India to top 50 by 2019

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Providing social security, especially to those working in unorganised sector, is an important requirement to achieve the goal of inclusive growth. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना, विशेषकर उन लोगों को जो असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं, समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive growth as per UNDP is growth that:

- occurs in regions where poor work
- occurs in sectors the poor work
- occurs to improve conditions of the poor

social security is availability of safety net in the form of pensions, insurance etc. that protects the poor. the unorganised sector constitutes of those outside the net of formal social security. eg. Industries under Industrial Act 1947 have to provide workers with social security na a minimum wage. This doesn't happen in unorganised sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CURRENT SCHEMES

1. Unorganised Workers Act 2008
2. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana for life insurance in unorganised sector
3. Atal Pension Yojana
   - Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
   - Suraksha Bima Yojana

Government also provides various subsidies that go to unorganised sector. Despite this the social, economical and overall indicators in this sector are poor. ∴ There is a need to provide social security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Contract farming can help in the expansion of organized food processing industry in India by strengthening backward linkages. Comment. What changes are required in the existing regulatory structure to address issues related to contract farming in India? **(150 words) 10**

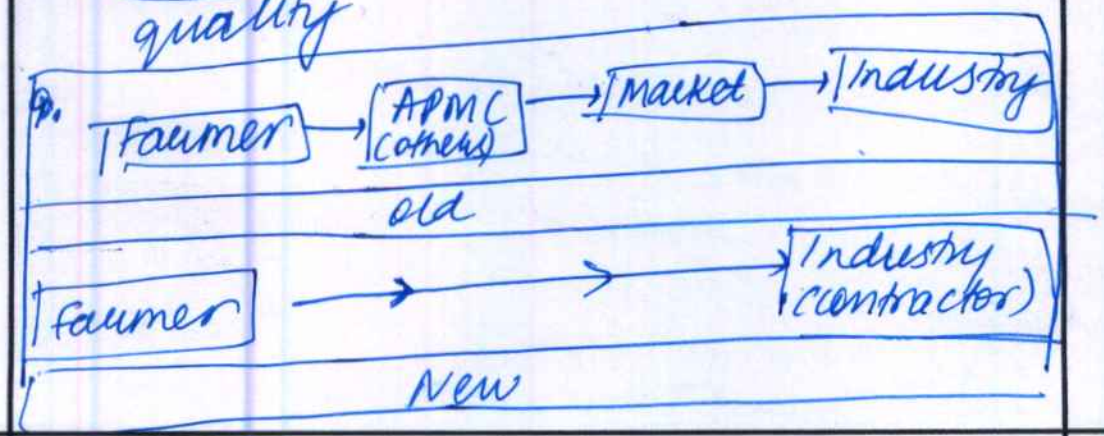
अनुबंध कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) बैकवर्ड लिंकेज को सुदृढ़ कर भारत में संगठित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विस्तार में सहायता कर सकती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में अनुबंध कृषि से संबंधित समस्याओं को हल करने हेतु वर्तमान नियामक संरचना में क्या परिवर्तन आवश्यक हैं?

contract farming refers to farming based on contract between the farmer and a private player.

How it will help in food processing?

1. private players will be able to request farmers to grow crops needed in the industry
2. Procurement will happen without intermediary
3. farmers will have guaranteed market and will focus on quality

Ex.



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Changes needed

1. Enact the Contract Farming Bill to recognise this legally
2. Amend the Agricultural Products Market Committees Act to allow farmers to sell directly to private sector
3. Empower Farmer Producer Organisations to increase their bargaining power against contractors
4. Improve logistics and allow procurement by private sector
5. Amend Essential Commodities Act to ~~prevent~~ prevent contractors from being persecuted as hoarders.

Contract farming has been successful ~~in~~ in Pepsi's case where potatoes are contracted from Moga in Punjab. Above changes must be made to expand that and empower our food processing industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the limitations of the MSP regime. **(150 words) 10**

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

The commission on Agriculture cost and Prices recommends minimum Support Prices for 26 crops to the Cabinet committee on economic Affairs. Government then undertakes procurement at this price.

ADVANTAGES:
① Provides price stability to farmers
② Guaranteed income to farmers
Thus in short term it ensures stability.

DISADVANTAGES:
① Artificially skews cropping pattern ~~to~~ crops with high MSP irrespective of environmental considerations
② monocropping of rice-wheat leads to environmental distress
③ huge economic burden as it is a subsidy.
④ Distorts market as it is an artificial price

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) enhances inequality between:
regions – 90% procurement in Punjab, Haryana etc.
farmers – small farmers stay out of net of procurement.

MEASURES TO OVERCOME LIMITATIONS:

(1) Shift to ~~[illegible]~~ Price Deficiency Payment system to prevent market distortion
(2) Expand coverage of MSP to more:
crops
regions
farmers
(3) Setting of MSP as per MS Swaminathan's Committee's formula of [C2+50%] to cover cost of farmers and provide economic returns
(4) Procurement shouldn't be open ended as it leads to inefficiency
(5) Announce MSP well in advance for better decision making.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. **(150 words) 10**

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In India our energy mix is still fossil fuel driven with:

- Coal - 57%
- Oil - 10%
- Nuclear - 2%
- Non conventional - 25%

Factors determining this mix

1. cost of production - Prefer that with low cost
2. Availability of raw material - eg coal/oil/fissile material
3. Availability of technology to harness potential
4. manpower to assist the process.
5. conventions that have been ongoing

Due to the above factors India is coal heavy due to:

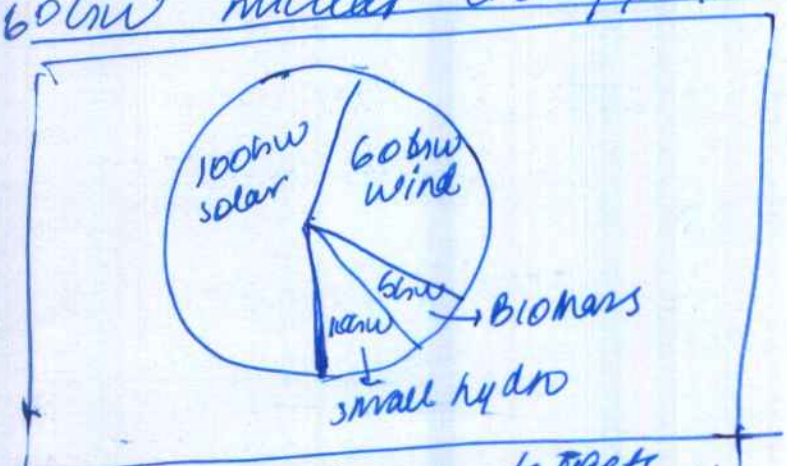
- easy availability of coal
- cheap price of indigenous coal
- known technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Given that India is said to become the largest economy, there is a need to diversify fuel basket as it will -

1. Reduce environmental pollution
2. ensure energy security
3. Clean energy will also create positive externalities
4. Prevent depletion of non renewable stock of resources.

In light of this India aims to generate 175GW renewable energy by 2022 and 60GW nuclear energy by 2032.



Renewable energy targets ..

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9. Despite being a water-stressed economy, micro irrigation penetration in India remains sub-optimal. Discuss the reasons behind it. Also list measures taken by the government to provide an impetus to micro irrigation.

(150 words) 10

एक जल-संकटग्रस्त अर्थव्यवस्था होने के बावजूद, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की पैठ उप-इष्टतम (सब ऑप्टीमल) बनी हुई है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

micro irrigation refers to the small dams and hydro projects. There penetration in India remains suboptimal as:

1. Traditional methods of micro irrigation has been lost in many places
2. Lack of resources available with farmer to create micro irrigation infrastructure
3. Government ignored importance of micro irrigation focusing instead on large dams

4. steps taken by government:

① Pradhan mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana has special component promoting micro irrigation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2- various state governments have revived traditional micro irrigation channels. eg. Kakatiya's channels in Telangana

3. small hydro power projects of less than 25 MW are being constructed.

4. under schemes like watershed development and Hau Khet ko Pani government is using micro irrigation as means to expand last mile connectivity of irrigation.

In India where 55% net sown area is still unirrigated there is a need to promote micro irrigation to ensure water security to farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the prospects & challenges in adopting an integrated multimodal transportation system in India with reference to government initiatives in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में एकीकृत मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन प्रणाली के संबंध में सरकार की पहलों को संदर्भित करते हुए इसे अपनाने से संबंधित संभावनाओं एवं चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

multimodal transportation system includes a well integrated system with developed:

- roads
- railways
- waterways
- coastal ~~water~~ ways
- airways.

challenges

- suboptimal intermodal mix with: road > rail > waterway
- poor ~~logist~~ infrastructure
- delay in transport projects preventing proper integration
- lack of development of waterways.

still following effort has been made —

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Creation of road and railways as dedicated freight corridors and industrial corridors

② Enactment of National Waterways Act 2016 to develop 106 waterways

③ Boost Sagarmala for integrated development

④ Multimodal shipment hubs

Yet more is needed:

- railway reforms
- better quality of inputs
- more investment
- private sector participation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Public Sector Enterprises formed the backbone of industrial development after independence, but with changing times, their role has also changed. Discuss. Also, comment on the need to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the issues that they are facing. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक के उद्यम औद्योगिक विकास की रीढ़ बने, लेकिन बदलते समय के साथ उनकी भूमिका भी बदल गई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए एक बहु-आयामी रणनीति अपनाये जाने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India is a socialist, welfare democracy. Public sector enterprises, owned by the government, are central to this structure. The ~~first~~ role played –

① The Industrial Resolution of 1948 identified PSEs as the key pillar to bring about industrial development.

② The Mahalnobis Plan built on it the same

③ They provided opportunities like:

- employment
- Regional development
- Inclusion (eg. via reservation)

④ Created indigenous capacity, reducing foreign dependence.

However overtime this role has changed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① The New Industrial Policy of 1991 has recognised the ~~public~~ private sector as key driver

② employment opportunities have emerged in private sector

③ They are present only in essential industries and not everywhere.

④ They have become a source of capital via disinvestment etc.

They also face various issues:

- Poor human resources and weak human resource management
- Inefficiency in operations
- Tying up resources
- Political interference by government via its representative on boards.
- fiscal burden - NITI Aayog has identified 74 sick PSUs etc.

There is a need of a multipronged strategy to deal with these issues -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Technology – needed for efficiency.
② Human Resource management – Need restructuring, VRS etc.
③ Divestment:
- Strategic: To retire in private sector, potential gems
- minority stake: to generate revenue
④ Graded Autonomy
⑤ Using their resources like land, building, assets for other purposes.
⑥ Exiting areas where private sector is already well established

To develop our Industrial sector further there is a need to restructure PSUs as envisaged by NITI Aayog and the newly created Department of Investment and Public Asset Management. (DIPAM)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Gross NPAs in September 2017 stood at ₹10,46 lakh crore or almost 10% of advances. Frauds like the Nirav Modi case have further aggravated the Twin Balance Sheet problem.

TBS
(Twin balancesheet problem)

Corporates are over indebted with large outstanding dues

Banks
NPAs have worsened asset quality, increased provisioning etc.

REASONS:

NPA : due to :
1. Overlending during boom period
2. Delays in project execution
3. poor due diligence.
4. failure of PPPs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q. Frauds: due to:
1. Improper checks and balances
2. Lack of autonomy with RBI
3. Corruption
4. Poor human resources in Public Sector Banks
5. Lack of technology
6. Wilful defaulters

Others:
1. Regulatory failures

The impact of the above is that:

- banks are reluctant to lend
- corporates are reluctant to take up projects
- Resources are tied up in pending projects

Doesn't bode well for economy.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy code can be a game changer in this respect. It has been made into a law by unifying all existing laws with respect to resolution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

potential as game changer:

(1) Has strict timeline to resolve a bankruptcy case
(2) Allows declaration of bankruptcy which wasn't there earlier
(3) Creates information utilities that will create centralised database and prevent fraud.
(4) Independent Resolution Professionals incharge of process
(5) Empowers the creditors against debtors but allows debtors too to start proceedings
(6) Allows for individual bankruptcy too.
(7) Will not require approval of all thus preventing log jam.

By its unique features it allows resolution of the exit problem and has potential to revive economy. Broader banking reforms as mentioned in the PJ Nayak committee's recommendations are further needed to resolve this twin balancesheet problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Under-employment rather than unemployment is the key problem facing India today. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to counter this problem.

(250 words) 15

वर्तमान में भारत के समक्ष मुख्य समस्या बेरोजगारी नहीं अपितु अल्प-रोजगार है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के प्रत्युत्तर हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

The statement made by the vice chairperson of NITI Aayog aims to highlight the problem of job quality India faces :

unemployment : Those searching for jobs are not finding any

underemployment : People with jobs are more qualified than the job they have.

The reasons for underemployment are:

1. Availability of manual jobs / semi skilled jobs instead of skilled ones
2. Jobless growth in key sectors like automobiles
3. Unavailability of skilled labor force with only 4.69% skilled as per NSSO's 68th report
4. Informalisation of economy such that 90% are outside the formal net
5. Overemployment in agriculture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

As per NITI Aayog's 3 year action agenda, unemployment rate of past decade was only 2-4%. Thus it seems that underemployment is the key problem in India..

MEASURES TO TACKLE

① focus on labor intensive sectors like leather, food processing industries etc. And emphasise their development

② Skilling
skill level of workforce needs to be improved to match demand of industry. This will improve quality of jobs offered.

③ Agriculture reforms
need to be undertaken to reduce man to land ratio while improving productivity and thus income

④ Export growth
must emphasise export growth in key sectors to improve jobs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Labor Reforms
must undertake key labor reforms to:
- empower workers
- formalise economy
- provide flexibility to firms.

(6) Inclusion:
women and vulnerable to be included in formal education, job market etc.

(7) Manufacturing:
coastal economic zones, NIMZ etc. to be developed to create good quality jobs.

(8) Investment in education
must increase to create better graduates. eg. As per a 2011 Planning Commission Report only 18% engineers were employable.

Effort is being made to overcome the problem of underemployment by the Champion Services Project, The National Manufacturing Policy. alongwith skill development in ~~National~~ Skill India Mission.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The role of international trade in achieving a quicker pace of economic development is well recognized. What are the benefits of international trade for a developing country like India? Highlight the challenges that India faces in improving its share in world trade. **(250 words) 15**

आर्थिक विकास की द्रुत गति को हासिल करने में अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार की भूमिका को बखूबी मान्यता प्राप्त है। भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के क्या लाभ हैं? विश्व व्यापार में अपनी भागीदारी बढ़ाने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

International trade based on theories of comparative advantage and specialisation is known to enhance economic development. India is the:

20th largest merchandise exporter.

3rd largest services exporter.

ADVANTAGES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

① Foreign exchange:
Exports are an accretion to a country's foreign exchange.

② Source of income:
For domestic firms, propelling country on path to development

③ Source of jobs:
Trade provides job to many, empowering them economically and socially.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Access to markets
Developing countries can get access to developed country markets not available otherwise

(5) choice increases:
increasing import increase the choices available with citizens of developing countries, empowering them

(6) competition:
competition with international firms enhances quality of industries at home.

CHALLENGES FACED:

India's share in:

merchandise trade: 1.5% of world

service trade: 3% of world

because -

(1) high cost of logistics
eg. high transportation costs etc. harm cost of production and hence competitiveness

(2) Regional agreements
like TPP, TPIP etc. further harm Indian exports and trade.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) ~~Anti~~ protectionism -
Anti trade stance of developing countries like USA also a concern

(4) Weakening of World Trade organisation
This prevents basic rule of law in international trade. Developing countries are being sidelined by Developed countries' agenda.

(5) Labor costs:
India specialises in ~~pr~~ products due to cheap labor it provides. This however leads to inhumane treatment of labor.

(6) Artificial trade barriers
eg. phytosanitary restrictions placed on goods exported from India

(7) Non conclusion of Preferential Trade Agreements:
India has many pending FTAs the delay of which is harming our trade.

The Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 along with efforts at Improving manufacturing and ease of doing business are aiming to overcome above challenges.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. A near stagnant tax to GDP ratio for the country since decades reflects not only non-fruition of efforts to increase it but also underlying structural issues with tax regime. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्र के लिए कई दशकों से कर-GDP अनुपात का लगभग स्थिर रहना, न केवल इसको बढ़ाने हेतु किए जाने के प्रयासों के फलीभूत न होने, अपितु कर व्यवस्था में अंतर्निहित संरचनागत समस्याओं को भी प्रतिबिंबित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India's tax to GDP ratio has been stagnating at 16%. As per economic survey it is much lower than OECD countries' average of 21%.

REASONS:

1. High level of informal economy with income which is out of tax net
2. High level of tax evasion and non compliance with laws
3. Belief that taxes paid are not being used effectively by government prevents compliance
4. Weak taxation at federal levels with rural local bodies collecting only 6% of their revenues as tax (economic survey 2017-18)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The above are why efforts for realisation haven't panned out. There are also structural issues with our taxation structure:

① High dependence on indirect taxes which are regressive in nature.

$$\left[\frac{\text{indirect}}{\text{Total taxes}} = .7\right]$$

② High level of tax exemptions

③ multiple and complex tax slabs making comprehension difficult.

④ Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements with countries are at times misused.

⑤ Lack of technology in tax assessment and monitoring for tax evasion.

⑥ Division of taxation powers between centre and state is such that centre has more powers than state.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Concerns of retrospective taxation also a worry.

WAY FORWARD :

- Further rationalisation of GST tax slabs, reducing it to 5% progressively
- Removal of exemptions while decreasing highest rate simultaneously
- creating awareness about importance of paying tax as a CIVIC DUTY
- Direct tax code and direct tax reforms as envisaged in Rashtrashekhar committee
- International agreements like BEPS, PDEM to be enacted.

Tax is a glue that binds the citizen and government together. It allows government to be accountable while empowering citizens. More reforms should thus be taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Enumerating the features of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, discuss its potential for the growth of food processing sector in the country. **(250 words) 15**

प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना की विशेषताओं को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक का विकास करने की इसकी क्षमता की विवेचना (चर्चा) कीजिए।

Pradhan mantri Kisan sampada Yojana has been launched as an umbrella scheme for all existing schemes in the food processing sector.

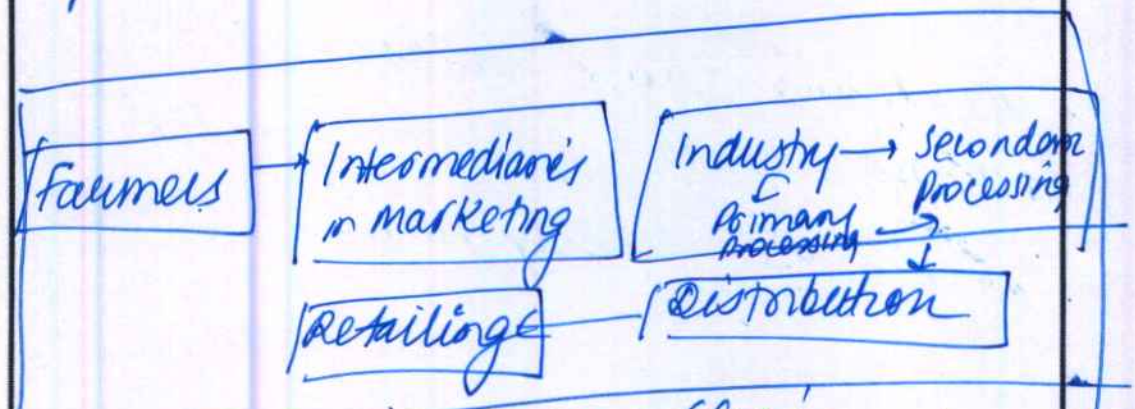
KEY FEATURES:

1. merges all schemes
2. empowering of farmers.
3. Removing inefficiency in food processing value chain.
4. Includes strengthening of backward and forward linkages
5. strengthening of cold chain infrastructure and other storage facilities.
6. incentives to develop clusters and mega food parks etc.
7. improve availability of credit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Food Processing Sector is a sunshine sector in the country that contributes:
- 9% to agricultural GDP
- 10% to manufacturing GDP

This scheme will:
1. Empower the farmers to sell to the industry easily
2. Reduce cost of investment accruing to industrialists
3. Create strong:
   - backward linkages with upstream farmer
   - forward linkage to distribution and market



Food Processing Value Chain

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) ~~Improve value~~ Enhance value of agricultural product by:

Primary processing → secondary processing → and so on

(5) prevent perishing of produce and hence stabilise farmer incomes.

(6) storage facilities can also improve food security

- Food processing is an important industry for countries' food security
→ farmer's lives
→ income generation
→ Job generation

By realising above potential, SAMPADA will play a key role in economic development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Seed Replacement Rate

is the rate at which seeds ~~with~~ are replaced. Ideally the quicker replacement takes place, the better.

Types.

Breeder

Foundation

certified

steps taken:

1. ICAR develops various seed varieties to improve quality of produce.
2. Genetic modified seeds for cotton have been made available.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Kisan Vigyan Kendra – develop and dispense good quality seeds to farmers at subsidised rates.

4. Awareness has been created about hybrid seeds.

5. Subsidies are being given to farmers to take up seeds etc.

Seeds are a key input in the agricultural value chain. Utmost attention must be paid to their quality.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Enumerate the factors that determine cropping pattern in an agricultural region. Discuss the need for diversification in context of problems being faced by monoculture regions in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी कृषि क्षेत्र में फसल पद्धति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। भारत में एकल फसली क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में फसल विविधीकरण की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Cropping pattern is a sum total of the type of crops grown in an area over a period of time

FACTORS DETERMINING CROPPING PATTERN

① Geographical:
- Availability of seed and access
- Climate including temperature and precipitation levels
- Soils quality and what it supports
- Distance to markets

② Economical:
- Market Price of various crops
- Minimum Support Price announced by government
- whether government guarantees procurement or not

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Cost of production eg. cost of inputs like fertilizers
- other subsidies made available by government ~~along~~ along with support like irrigation.

③ Others:
- cultural reasons
- what neighbouring regions are growing

PROBLEMS:

Indian cropping pattern is monopolized by ~~these~~ few crops:
- wheat
- rice
- sugarcane

This leads to monoculture especially in North India, Maharashtra.

As a result:

① Depletion of soil fertility due to monocropping

② The popular crops need water (like rice) in large quantities, this leads to soil erosion as well

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Harms nutritional diversity provided by other crops like millets.

④ Enhances inequity:

Between rich and poor farmers - who can afford irrigation, inputs, government procurement

Across regions with regions having irrigation and better procurement like Punjab gaining

⑤ Leads farmer supporting policies like MSP to fail.

As a result there is a need of diversification:
- → to different crops eg. pulses
- → to new regions eg. North east.

The above is the target of Second Green Revolution which aims to tackle monocropping by diversification

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The need to overhaul the current budget making process can be gauged from the fact that it neither undertakes broad-based consultations, nor is adequately transparent nor effective in estimating and allocating the demands of various stakeholders. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान बजट निर्माण प्रक्रिया में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता का अनुमान इस तथ्य से लगाया जा सकता है कि न तो इसका परामर्श का आधार व्यापक है, न ही पर्याप्त पारदर्शी है एवं न ही यह विभिन्न हितधारकों की मांगों का आकलन और आबंटन करने में ही प्रभावी है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Despite key reforms undertaken in FY 18 budget there is more that needs to be done.

ISSUES IN BUDGET MAKING -

① Poor estimates of:
targeted achievements
allocation of money needed

② While ministries are consulted ground level workers who implement schemes are left out.

③ It relies on data from half the year gone by which too is not concrete and bound to change.

④ Is out of touch wrt transparency norms as followed in other countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) failure of :
- output budgeting
- zero based budgeting
- Gender based budgeting etc.

(6) weak monitoring and control mechanism :-

Thus reform is needed at 3 levels :
- Inputs in budget process
- Process used to ~~reach~~ make budget
- Post allocation control

(1) Inputs in budget process -

→ need broad consultation across various fields of the government to improve quality of inputs

→ In addition to lobby groups that meet ministries the consultation process should be diversified ~~pan~~ beyond Delhi

→ Data used should be verified and few changes, prone to good quality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Process:
→ Technology needs to be increased
→ Instead of secrecy, allocation process should be transparent
→ Zero based budgeting to be practised in spirit to eliminate waste

③ Post implementation
→ More from: ~~outputs to out~~
outlays → output → outcome
focusing more on change created and not targets.
→ use information to improve next year's budget
→ hold users of fund accountable.

Budget making process is a great democratic exercise which enables the socio-economic policies of any government. There is a need to revamp it to improve outcomes for the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identifying the key elements under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the horticulture sector in India. Also elaborate the factors which act as roadblocks for the efficient supply chain of Fruits and Vegetables sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

बागवानी के समन्वित विकास के लिए मिशन (मिशन फॉर इंटीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ़ हॉर्टिकल्चर: MIDH) के अंतर्गत प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह भारत में बागवानी क्षेत्रक के समग्र विकास को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दे सकता है। साथ ही, भारत में फल एवं सब्जी क्षेत्रक हेतु प्रभावी आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में बाधक के रूप में कार्य करने वाले कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Mission for Integrated development of Horticulture is an umbrella scheme that aims at strengthening our horticulture sector.

key elements :

- National Bamboo Mission to improve and increase bamboo plantation
- Creating backward and forward linkages in horticulture sector
- Development of horticulture in North East
- Creating storage infrastructure to reduce perishability.

It is going to play an important role in holistic development as —

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① improve procurement of fruits and vegetables
② Reduce perishability and prolong life of produce
③ Lead to diversification of cropping pattern
④ Increasing awareness about planting fruits and vegetables.

ROADBLOCKS IN SUPPLY CHAIN

① Poor logistics :-
This prevents produce from being timely delivered from production centre to consumption centres like urban areas
② High perishability :-
This reduces bargaining power of farmers. It also leads to wastage of produce
③ storage -
Unavailability of cold storage facility leads to distress sale.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) middle men
intervention by intermediaries like Agriculture Product market committees leads to inefficiencies

(5) small and marginal farmers
mostly they are unaware about advantages.

(6) lack of interlinkages with industries
this prevents processing of fruits and vegetable and value addition

NEED OF THE HOUR:

- Contract Farming
- model APLMAC By NITI Aayog
- storage facility
- Awareness

The above are needed to improve MIDH. Horticulture contributes 25% to india's agricultural GDP and must be strengthened to usher in agriculture reforms.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1109)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO LATHER		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	025609
Center	JP	Date	8/7/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bhakti movement developed as a reformist movement in religion. It contributed immensely to development of major languages as well –

examples –

① Tukaram and others led to development of Marathi

② Narsi Mehta wrote in Gujrati. Also Mira Bai

③ Dadu Mia wrote in Rajasthani

④ Chaitanya Mahaprabhu popularised Bengali

⑤ Shankardeva wrote in and popularised Assamese.

⑥ Kabir wrote in simple language as well

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Following were its features—
① Preached personal relation with god
② Decried role of Brahmans and rituals
③ Didn't encourage idol worship
④ God was prayed to as lover, consort by Mira.
⑤ Against caste based divisions.

To propagate these novel ideas local languages as listed above were used. Thus all these languages are dominated by Bhakti literature -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. A real breakthrough was made by Bhagat Singh and his colleagues in terms of ideology, goals and the forms of revolutionary struggle. Analyse.
(150 words) 10

भगत सिंह और उनके सहयोगियों ने विचारधारा, लक्ष्य एवं क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के तरीकों को लेकर एक वास्तविक सफलता अर्जित की। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Bhagat Singh and his colleagues were part of following organisations:

- Hindustan Republic Army
- later, Hindustan Socialist Republican Army
- Punjab Nauyauan Sabha

I Ideology and goals

* They propagated communism
* class less, caste less society
* No exploitation by either British or even other Indians like landlords or industrialists
* practiced agnosticism. Bhagat Singh encouraged separation of religion and Punjab Nauyauan Sabha.
* Thus these goals were to have a peasant and worker led country which was

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

independent of foreign influences and undivided on religious or caste lines.

II Forms of struggle

→ In the initial years they practiced revolutionary terrorism (~~in that~~ (so called then). These included train robberies, killings etc.

→ They ~~to~~ tried to bring attention to their cause with acts like bomb blast in court

→ Later the intention was to bring a non violent revolution

→ Even in jail their struggle was unique, like mass hunger strike.

Their ideology, the path they showed to the youth, and their forms of struggle were all unique. It was a breakthrough as it brought these ideas into the mainstream.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Series of civil rebellions run like a thread through the first 100 years of British rule. In this context, explain the underlying factors and consequences of Paika Rebellion of 1817. **(150 words) 10**

ब्रिटिश राज के प्रथम 100 वर्षों के दौरान नागरिक विद्रोहों का सिलसिला लगातार चलता रहा। इस संदर्भ में, 1817 के पाइका विद्रोह के अंतर्निहित कारणों और परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Paikas were a well to do class of officials in Orissa's kingdom. They led the 1817 rebellion against British, under Jagabandhu.

Context:
The kingdom was annexed by British.

Reasons
- Ill treatment of institute rules by British
- Illegitimate revenue demands by British
- Dispossession of property with Paikas and loss of their traditional position in kingdom

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Consequences

→ Led to the Battle of Khanda, between the Palkas and citizens

→ empowered them as well

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine.

(150 words) 10

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji in his 'Unbritish Rule of India' recognised the true nature of railways as an imperial tool of subordination.

Objective of Railways:

① To create a means of transport that connects hinterlands to main economic centres. This would:

- Ensure supply of raw material from hinterlands to economic centres and make exports easy
- Ensure markets for goods that are imported are easily accesible.

② This made it easier to deindustrialize India. Local producers had to compete with British products, driving them out of business.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) To ensure easy mobilisation of troops to quell any rebellion swiftly.

(4) Investment in Railways was British. Thus returns on investment also accrued to the British only

(5) The guarantee system which ensured a 5% return on investment further bankrupted India.

(6) Unfortunately railways also became a means of transfer of diseases.

There were so many benefits that could accrue to India but didn't like help during disasters or a cheap form of travel. Railways did help develop a common national identity and transfer of ideas. However as listed above it was mostly a British enterprise for British imperial, colonial and strategic objectives.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. "Historical events are to be evaluated in terms of their consequences". In this context, critically assess the legacy of the October 1917 revolution in Russia. (150 words) 10

"ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं का मूल्यांकन उनके परिणामों के संदर्भ में किया जाना चाहिए"। इस संदर्भ में, अक्टूबर 1917 की रूसी क्रांति की विरासत का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

In October 1917 the Bolsheviks overthrew the existing regime in Russia, ~~dismantled~~ It had multiple consequences-

① Introduced the world to ideology of communism being practiced in real life. many countries later followed this model eg. China, Cuba etc.

② The new economic system that was introduced affected the newly independent countries. For example India was influenced by Russia's socialism and five year plan system.

③ It led to fight between communism and capitalism as seen in the Korean war, Vietnam war, cold war etc.

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(4) for Russia itself ~~of~~ communism has had mixed results.
As a result it has been replaced by market based economy since 1991

(5) It also introduced Russia to personality based leadership with a strong leader still at helm in Putin.

(6) It eventually led to division of world in first and second world

(7) Industrial development and autonomous development happened in Russia.

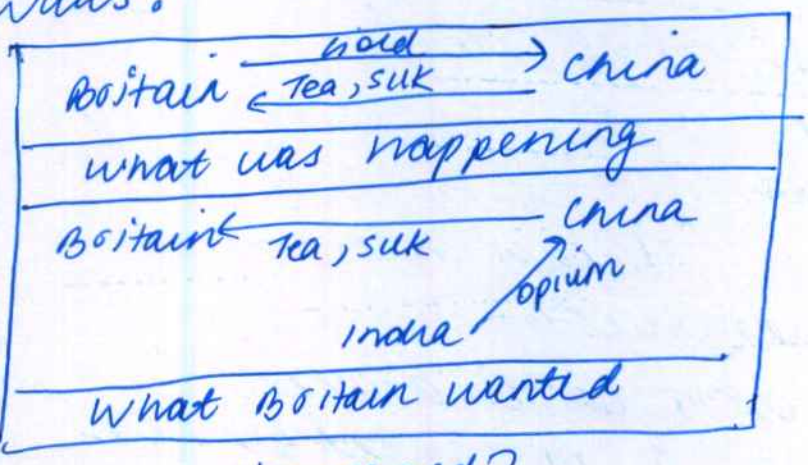
It influenced independence struggles the world over and is relevant even today in Russia's dynamic with other countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The beginning of modern China can be traced back to its humiliation at the hands of the western colonial powers. Examine the significance of the Opium Wars in this context. **(150 words) 10**

आधुनिक चीन के उदय को पश्चिमी औपनिवेशिक शक्तियों द्वारा इसको अपमानित करने के प्रसंगों में देखा जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, अफीम युद्धों के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

China followed a policy of isolation right upto the middle of 17th century. It was however an important participant in global trade, exporting tea and silk. ~~This~~ ~~created~~ It had a positive balance of trade which led to opium wars:



Why war happened?
Britain wanted to reverse policy of isolation and establish base in China. It wanted to pay China in opium to preserve Gold. China refused and war ensued in 1840. China lost both the first war and 2nd war.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significance:

① After first war China had to allow British trade ports.
② Britain also got hold of Hongkong. i.e China lost its territory
③ It was forced to trade more
④ After the second war the influence expanded
⑤ other European countries also established themselves
⑥ This is what led to eventually China becoming a sphere of influence of various countries
⑦ led to weakening of country internally. led to loss against Japan twice and loss of Manchuria.
⑧ This led to a modern China that is not ruled by a king. As a result China now strives for independence and autonomy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The imposition of national emergency in 1975 was perhaps the gravest test India's democracy faced. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1975 में राष्ट्रीय आपात का अधिरोपण संभवत: भारत के लोकतंत्र द्वारा सामना की गई सबसे कठिन परीक्षा थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The national emergency of 1975 was the first emergency for internal reasons. It was the greatest test for democracy as —

① Executive took over powers of legislative.
② Citizens were denied their fundamental rights like right to expression.
③ Dissent was curbed
④ State machinery was used against political opponents
⑤ country came to be ruled by a few individuals
⑥ checks and balances failed.
⑦ As reported later by the Shah commission, civil servants and judiciary failed their mandate and were committed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Preventive detention was misused and rights of many were denied.

It can be said that our democracy withstood this grave test as—

(1) excesses of emergency were reversed eg. 44th constitutional amendment reversed many changes made in 42nd CA

(2) We could return to a democratic structure under the constitution

(3) Public pressure, despite dissent, led to reversal of emergency

Democracy in India was strengthened by this episode ~~as~~. Ample checks and balances have been put in place to ensure a similar situation doesn't arise again.

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8. The mixing of caste and politics resulting into 'politicization of caste' and 'casteization of politics' in contemporary India has become a grave challenge to our democracy. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में जाति तथा राजनीति के मिश्रण के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाला 'जाति का राजनीतिकरण' तथा 'राजनीति का जातिकरण' हमारे लोकतंत्र के सामने एक गंभीर चुनौती बन गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In Abhiram v/s union of India supreme court ruled that under Representation of People Act 1951 appeals based on caste by politicians are illegal. Yet, caste and politics are very closely linked.

① caste has become a vote bank in India. It was meant as a representation of one's occupation. But now many political parties use caste based calculus to run elections. for eg. Bahujan Samaj Party is for Dalits. etc.

while this politicisation of caste does empower the weaker castes, it has grave consequences

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as it will ensure caste based discrimination and prevent elimination of caste

② Casteization of politics is the increasing use of the caste card. In the past political campaigns were run on futuristic vision, economic plans etc, now caste has become the rallying point, which is dangerous.

The Supreme Court ruling must be paid heed to ~~and~~ caste and politics should be kept separate.

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9. There is an emerging pattern of a predominantly youthful north and a maturing south and west. Analyze the possible implications of such a demographic divergence on policy-making in India. **(150 words) 10**

एक युवा प्रधान उत्तर तथा एक प्रौढ़ दक्षिण एवं पश्चिम का एक उभरता हुआ प्रतिरूप दृष्टिगत हो रहा है। भारत में नीति-निर्माण में इस तरह के जननांकिकीय भिन्नता (डेमोग्राफिक डाइवर्जेंस) के संभावित निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

southern states are expected to peak in 2020 while for northern states it varies and can be as late as 2060 for Bihar as per Economic Survey 2016-17.

Implications:

① Dependence ratio of southern states will increase –
→ This will imply need for additional resources from State and centre
→ need for creation of old age support homes and geriatric services is needed
→ employment opportunities may be filled by immigrants from North
→ challenges faced like social security, transfer payments will increase

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3) As youth population increases in South, following policy imperatives must be kept in mind —

→ need human capital investment in health and education

→ productive employment opportunities are to be provided

→ skilling must be undertaken

→ as youth saves more, resource transfer from north to south can be undertaken

Policy priorities for north and south will differ. Aim must be to ~~pro~~ maximise demographic dividend while providing for the ageing.

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10. The surge in urban crimes is a grim reminder of the unplanned & rapid nature of urbanization in India. Discuss. Also, list measures that can be taken to tackle the issue of urban crimes in India. **(150 words) 10**

शहरी अपराधों में बढ़ोतरी भारत में शहरीकरण की अनियोजित और तीव्र प्रकृति की विकटता का एक सूचक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में शहरी अपराधों के मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

urban crimes vary in nature from kidnapping, rapes, thievery, murders etc. They have been on the rise as—

① urbanisation in India is rapid such that there is high inequality. The resultant social friction between the haves and have nots leads to such crimes

② Improper planning leads to urban paradoxes like slums. They become centers of organised crimes ~~and drug~~

③ urbanisation related stress and isolation also leads to increased crimes.

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Possible measures

1. Provision of basic urban amenities to all
2. Development of periurban areas to reduce pressure on urban areas
3. planning for future expansion in a strategic manner
4. Providing counselling services to alleviate stress
5. Targetting hot zones which are more prone to crimes and ensuring monitoring
6. Use of smart solutions like ICT in urban problems like electricity metering, traffic etc.

60% India is expected to live in urban areas by 2030. Above steps must be taken to prevent urban crimes.

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11. Nearly all the artistic remains in ancient India are of religious nature, or were at least made for religious purpose. Critically evaluate. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत के लगभग सभी कलात्मक अवशेष धार्मिक प्रकृति के हैं, या कम से कम धार्मिक उद्देश्य से बनाए गए थे। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Artistic remains include pottery, sculptures, seals, paintings etc. Various types of these remains have been found in ancient India, right up to the 11th century. These include -

I These made for religious purpose

a) upto neolithic times -
Paintings in caves of Bhimbetka depict ritual practices like collective worship.

b) Harappan civilisation -
→ Pashupathinath seal depicts a vacant seat that is said to represent god
→ mother goddess terracotta bust was also found
→ Fire altars for worship were found
→ Amulets that had detailed writings have also been linked to religion.

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c) Vedic period -
→ Literature found like vedas are religious in nature
d) Maurryan period -
→ Stupas ~~and~~ - Vihoras and Chaityas had been constructed for Buddhism
→ Pillars that detailed religious teachings have been found.
e) Gupta period and afterwards -
→ Sculptures of Buddha, Yakshis etc. have been unearthed
→ Paintings at Ajanta and Ellora are also religious in nature
→ Architecture during Chola, Pandya etc. age was also temple centric
→ Chola bronzes were mostly gods.
Yet, there are various artistic remains from ancient India which are for non religious purposes -
a) Harappan period -
→ Secular black and red pottery ware was found
→ Jewellery, ornaments, seals have been discovered
→ Terracotta toys etc. by common men have been discovered.

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b) Gupta period -
→ mehrauli pillar is an artistic marvel
→ similarly, gold coins had pictures of rulers
→ literature during this time was secular in nature

c) Mauryan period
→ Pillars were installed for administrative purposes as well
→ Manuscripts like Arthashastra deal with state building etc

d) Later times in ancient history
→ Sculptures found in Chola period were secular
→ miniature painting too developed by Palas had various reasons.

Therefore it can be said that ancient remains found are both for religious and non religious purposes.

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12. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction between the aims and objectives of the British rule and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian nationalism arose towards the end of the nineteenth century with establishment of political organisations like Indian National Congress [1885]. Intelligentsia played an important role in this -

I Economic reasons -

→ Nationalists like Dadabhai Naoroji, GK Gokhale etc played a very important role in unearthing the economic exploitation of India.

→ In books like 'The unBritish Rule of India' etc: they highlighted the Drain theory which detailed how instead of developing India

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economically the British were weakening it.

→ This weakened the British image as benevolent masters and the true picture of exploitation came out.

→ Other examples include R C Malhotra's national GDP estimates that showed stagnation, ~~etc~~ & studies on how Indian railways were actually being used to make India a raw material exporter.

II Popularising above information

→ The intelligentsia used the tools at its disposal, namely prayer, petition, protest, to make the general masses aware of the contradiction in the British rule.

→ Speeches by Gokhale in the parliament along with use of

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newspapers weakened the British's moral position.

III Social reformation

→ Even before the above two points, the intelligentsia brought about social change in society to make them aware of Britishers

→ eg. Raja Rammohan Roy's work toward education, women etc. empowered the masses

→ education made them open to new radical ideas as well

Thus the Intelligentsia, by countering the Britishers 'white man's burden' theory and detailing economic exploitation helped more public opinion against Britishers. This led to growth of nationalism in India.

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13. Trace the evolution of British policy towards the Princely states. In what ways did the national movement in princely states differ from the rest of British India? **(250 words) 15**

रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमगत विकास का पता लगाइए। रियासतों में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ब्रिटिश भारत के शेष भागों से किस प्रकार भिन्न था?

British policy towards princely states changed from appeasement to paramountcy over the course of time.

I Upto 1799 –
states were left alone. Rulers were kept in good faith to ensure smooth functioning.

II Policy of annexation – upto 1858
states were actively annexed under various policies like Subsidiary alliance, Doctrine of lapse etc. The idea was to deprive states of their independence and bring them in fold of British rule.

III Paramountcy – From 1858 – 1935
states here were rewarded for helping the Britishers during the revolt of 1857. As a result

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policy of annexation was stopped. Yet the Queen became the paramount of princely states and rules her subordinates.

IV All India Federation - 1935

While this never came into existence the aim was to create an all India federation with princely states being given ~~the~~ equal status and rights.

National movement in the princely states ~~also~~ differed from the rest of the British India in the following ways -

1. It came later -
As princely states were backwards in terms of education and awareness it took some time for nationalist movements to begin.

2. Against Rulers
While in the rest of India this movement was targetted against

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Butchers, in these states the Rulers were targeted -

3. No Pan India identity -
The fight was against oppressive rule of Kings. No collective national identity or movement developed initially -

4. Involvement of Congress -
Till the 1930s Congress was not associated with princely states and left them to their own device. However after Mr Nehru was chairman at the All India States Federation, Congress got involved.

Thus national movement in princely states developed differently.

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14. Events in West Asia and Afghanistan in the year 1979 had a deep impact on the politics of the region with long lasting significance. Examine.

(250 words) 15

वर्ष 1979 में पश्चिम एशिया और अफगानिस्तान में घटित घटनाक्रमों का क्षेत्र की राजनीति पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसका दीर्घकालिक महत्व था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

West Asia is significant as interests of various countries clash there. Afghanistan has been the centre of the Great Game since a long time. events in 1979 in these regions hence proved significant -

events in 1979

① Iran - Iran's secular, pro western government was overthrown in the Islamic Revolution of 1979. It became a theocracy, upsetting the balance.

② Iraq - The dictator Saddam Hussain came to power in Iraq in 1979 and stayed in power till 2003.

③ Afghanistan - Russians intervened in Afghanistan in 1979 toppling the government.

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Significance

① Wars: These events led to wars and ~~economic~~ losses -
→ Iran - Iraq war • 1980-1988
→ Gulf war I and II
→ War between Russia and Taliban
→ war between USA and Taliban
All these have not only causeflow of life but also made the region insecure.

② Terrorism: These events in Afghanistan led to creation of Taliban and other groups. They partake in various terrorist activities.

③ Economic impact:
- The cost of sanctions imposed on Iran are high
- Fluctuations in oil market also costly.
- The loss of property has been high.
- Afghanistan underwent a phase of de-development.

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(4) Social impact:
→ The Shia - Sunni divide in West Asia has increased and polarisation has happened
→ Afghanistan went from a liberal country to a fundamentalist one

(5) Geopolitics
→ Due to Russian intervention and failure, USA had to enter Afghanistan. This has changed the dynamics in the region further
→ Role of Britain in West Asia declined even as USA intervened in Iraq.
→ Led to nuclear weapons development in Iran

Therefore these events have had a long lasting impact which is still visible with presence of Taliban in Afghanistan and instability in West Asia.

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15. Even though the South Americans welcomed the formulation of Monroe doctrine, it's later interpretation became a pretext for United States' intervention. Elaborate with examples. **(250 words) 15**

भले ही दक्षिण अमेरिकियों ने मुनरो सिद्धांत के निरूपण का स्वागत किया, किन्तु इसकी पश्चात्वर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Monroe doctrine was developed by the United states of America in 1823.
As per this doctrine –
→ USA would not allow any external interference in either of the Americas (North/South)
→ Americas would be USA's backyard and area of influence.
→ With respect to the rest of the world USA will follow a policy of isolation.

South Americans welcomed this doctrine as it –
→ Ensured no country other than USA would interfere in their functioning

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→ USA would come to their aid as and when needed.

However the later interpretation has become a pretext for US intervention-

Examples -

① Cuba -
USA is known to provide refuge to anti establishment Cubans along with material support. They placed an embargo on Cuba to punish it for forging an alliance with Russia.

② Columbia -
It has been said that USA pumped money into Columbia to counter rebels of FARC. This was done to ensure communism doesn't succeed. However Columbia has had to pay a large cost for this.
USA is similarly known to intervene in many South American

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countries and topples governments which are anti-USA or pro communism.

3. Dependence -
US as the largest trade partner or aid provider for many of these countries.
eg. Haiti was given US aid post disaster,
Panama depends on revenues from US owned Panama Canal.
This has led to loss of sovereignty for many of these countries.

Thus these examples show how USA's interventions have backfired and kept these countries underdeveloped. ~~Recent~~

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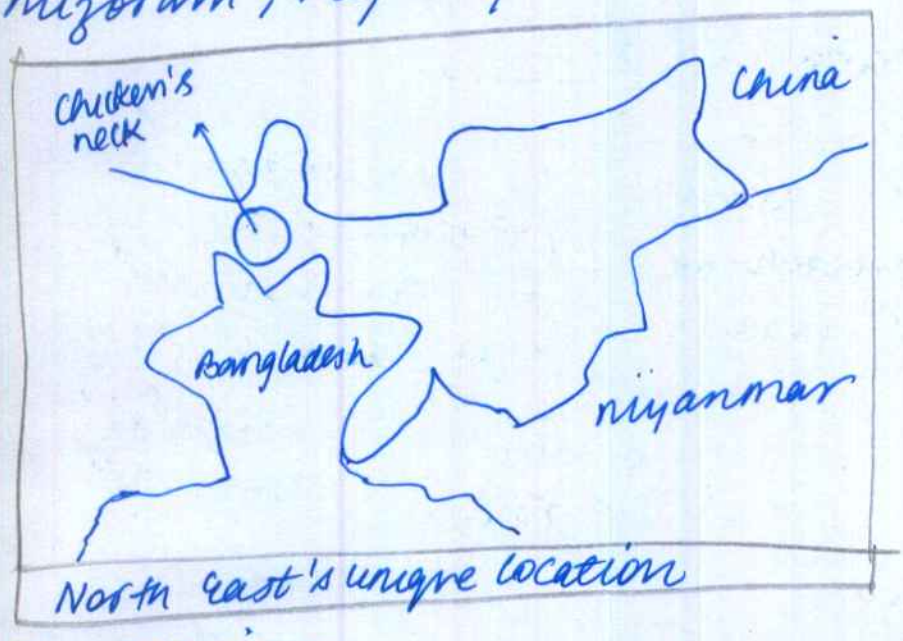
16. The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness have all resulted in a complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East since independence. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

इस क्षेत्र के अलगाव, इसकी जटिल सामाजिक प्रकृति और इसके पिछड़ेपन की परिणति स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत से ही उत्तर-पूर्व के विभिन्न राज्यों के द्वारा मांगों के एक जटिल समुच्चय के रूप में हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

North East consists of the 8 sister states of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura.



North East's unique location

① Isolation –
Not only is the North East isolated from the rest of India, it is also landlocked. A small Chicken's neck connects it to rest of India.

② Social character –
The region is made of various tribes of different ethnicity. They

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have different religious and cultural practices. This presents intermingling

3. Backwardness -
The above two reasons along with poor economic development due to difficult terrain and low access make the region socially and economically backward.

Resulting demands

① Statehood:
Since independence various regions have demanded statehood. As a result Assam was divided into Meghalaya, Nagaland etc.; union territory of NEFA became Arunachal Pradesh etc. This is due to differing aspirations.

② Autonomy:
Due to special character of the North East they have periodically demanded less centralisation and more autonomy. This is to give voice to their needs and ensure representation. It is guaranteed via their special status under schedule 6 of constitution and laws like PESA 1996.

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3) Secession :
At separate times states like Nagaland, Mizoram etc. had placed a demand for nationhood via insurgency. This is as they believe they don't naturally belong to India. Most of these have been addressed by giving more autonomy.

4) Migration :
Various states like Assam and Tripura have resisted migration of outsiders. They believe this will dilute their presence and reduce their powers. The Assam Accord of 1985 is an example of the same.

5) cultural protection :
Due to their typical practices ~~they~~ ~~have~~ we have special provisions in Article 371's subparts to protect culture.

Government has various mechanisms like a separate DONER ministry, special category states status, North East Council etc. to address the unique challenges and demands of North East.

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17. The demand by nativist political parties and movements that employment preferences be given to "local" people has raised certain issues. Examine the statement in the context of 'son of soil theory' in India. Also discuss, why such demands develop in some states and cities and not in others.

(250 words) 15

देशीय राजनीतिक दलों और आंदोलनों द्वारा "स्थानीय" लोगों को रोजगार में प्राथमिकता देने की मांग ने कुछ निश्चित मुद्दों को उठाया है। भारत में 'मिट्टी के लाल के सिद्धांत' के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि ऐसी मांगें कुछ राज्यों और शहरों में हीं क्यूँ विकसित होती हैं, अन्य में नहीं।

Since independence the son of soil theory has been used by various states. As per this theory a particular state or city should provide employment and support to ~~people~~ natives. This is an example of acute form of regionalism and doesn't bode well for unity of India.

Issues raised

① Regionalism –
It paints a divided picture of India and violates the rights to equality and movement that our constitution promises.

② Bias against outsiders –
It creates a stigma for outsiders.

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Politican parties like the MNS in maharashtra use this to polarise people as seen in Mumbai since the 1960s. It increases threat to life for these immigrants.

③ Against balanced regional growth
migration ensures people move to areas with more economic and social opportunities. This theory prevents that

④ Ethnic clashes
The violence between Tamils and native Bangaloreans in 2017 shows that this regional divide further leads to division on ethnicity lines.

It has been noticed that such demands develop in only few states and not others as —

1. Economic centres —
Only states or cities like Bombay, Bangalore etc. which

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are centres of economic opportunities witness such clashes. Places that suffer from out-migration can't have such movements as there are no opportunities.

2. Crowding out

migration happens in other states also eg. workers migrate from UP-Bihar to Punjab-Haryana. Yet there are no such demands as these states provide employment opportunities for all. As there is no crowding out, there is no complaining

(3) Environmental concerns-

Immigration creates environmental issues, for eg. lakes in Bangalore were releasing fumes due to pollution. This leads to such demands.

Proper urban planning, ample employment opportunities and balanced regional growth are needed to counter this theory and ensure unity.

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18. Globalization is a double-edged sword, which on one hand ensures economic growth but on the other hand, assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and threatens economic and social stability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society. **(250 words) 15**

वैश्वीकरण एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो एक ओर आर्थिक संवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करता है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर यह राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता पर हमला करता है, स्थानीय संस्कृति को विनष्ट करता है तथा आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation as a process is bringing people closer by reducing economic, cultural and social boundaries.
It has both advantages and disadvantages associated -

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Economic level globalisation - ① trade ② investment ③ stock markets etc.	→ Brings customers more choice → Ensures optimal resource allocation → Increases growth due to comparative advantages and specialisation → Increased trade creates more jobs and opportunities.	→ Trade creates interdependencies which lead to national policies being affected by trade partners and resultant loss of sovereignty → Increases volatality of economy as seen in 2008 crisis, leading to loss of stability

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	→ Expands markets for products → Beneficial for developing countries	→ may lead to loss of jobs if firms shift to better locations
② Cultural	→ Brings international best practices to home country → Increases diversity of culture → As countries like India export their culture, eg. Yoga, dances etc, they gain economically and as soft power.	→ culture's homogenization leads to loss of local culture → As people adopt western cultural practices, local culture is lost. → cultural appropriation also happens eg. in biopiracy etc
③ Social	→ creates awareness about social issues at international scale. eg. human rights issues.	→ As world comes together, use of tools like internet have potential to create havoc in societies via cyber terrorism etc

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social	2) Creates an opportunity to tackle social problems like poverty, hunger etc. at global stage. 3) Increased global aid	2) Increased employment opportunities in developing countries come with ~~deco~~ problems like hiring of labor at cheap rates without security etc.

Thus while it brings economic growth and other associated benefits, there are issues too. Therefore globalisation is a double edged sword.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The focus on risk factors that appear at a young age and timely interventions is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Analyse the statement with respect to growing incidences of child delinquency in context of India. **(250 words) 15**

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप बाल अपराध एवं उनके बढ़कर स्थायी अपराधी बनने के निवारण की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में बाल अपराध की बढ़ती घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has a large population of children with 25% below 15 years of age. It is important to address child delinquency. This can be done by identifying following risk factors—

① Nutrition:
Availability of healthy and adequate nutrition is key for proper development of child.

② Family system:
It is important to ensure a child grows in a healthy social environment. A supportive family is important for the same.

③ Education:
must be ensured, as promised under Right to Education Act 2010.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Access to narcotics/alcohol
Delinquents are often addicts or alcoholics. It is important to choke supply of these and create awareness about their negative consequences.

⑤ mental health –
It is crucial to invest in mental health of children, especially adolescents. This is to counsel them and provide emotional support when needed.

⑥ Organised crime nexus
Many children fall into trap of various organised crimes like trafficking, prostitution, begging, theivery etc. It is imperative to prevent them from these by awareness creation. stricter implementation of laws to prevent these crimes is also important.

⑦ Institutional support
in form of shelter homes, vocational training etc. also crucial.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus a collective effort from various departments listed below is needed;

- Skill development
- Health
- Education
- Child development
- Home Affairs

Recent increase in crimes by children ~~crimes~~ like rapes, killings etc. are being addressed in following manner -

1. We have a Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015 to protect juvenile offenders
2. Shelter homes, counselling services etc. are provided to juveniles in custody
3. Schemes like Integrated Child Development scheme, SABLA scheme etc. target children at various ages.
4. Education for 6-14 years has been made compulsory.

A comprehensive strategy must be evolved to address this problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Is the Indian notion of secularism, based on uniform respect for all religions by the state and separation of religion from public institutional practices, adequate to ensure a secular state? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्या राज्य द्वारा सभी धर्मों के प्रति एकसमान आदर और सार्वजनिक संस्थागत प्रक्रियाओं से धर्म के पृथक्करण संबंधी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की भारतीय अवधारणा एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पर्याप्त है? चर्चा कीजिए।

under India's constitution we allow secularism along with right to religion in the following manner—

1) Preamble calls India a secular state
2) Right to religious freedom is guaranteed in Article 25
3) Discrimination on basis of religion is not allowed in Article 14 etc.

Yet following interventions by state are allowed—

1] state can intervene if religious practices are against other fundamental rights. Thus unlike the secularism of France where state and religion are separate, we allow overlap.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) minorities are to be promoted and protected.

India's above notion of secularism is adequate as—

① It allows religious freedom to all along with right to propagate and profess.

② state has no religion and is thoroughly secular

③ Religion is not a point of discrimination.

Yet, following concerns exist—

① excessive intervention by state in traditional religious practices can destabilize the country.

② use of state apparatus to target religious minorities is a concern.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Different laws codes are used for different religions
④ Forceful conversion also a concern.

The above concerns have been addressed by judgements like supreme court essential practices rule, laws that prevent forceful conversion & setting up of minorities commission etc. All this ensures India is an adequate secular state.